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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

HENAN, HUBEI RESIST DROUGHT, MANAGE WINTER CROPS WELL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Liu Xiao [0491 7197]: "Henan and Hubei Give Close Attention to Fighting Drought in Looking After Winter-Covering Crops. Use All Available Means To Fight First Battle for a Bumper Harvest in Agriculture This Year"]

[Text] Rural villages in Henan are giving close attention to winter irrigation of wheat. Statistics show that winter irrigation is now being carried out on 32.44 million mu of land, making this the largest year on record for winter irrigation. After wheat was sown on 62 million mu in Henan this year, neither rain nor snow fell for 80 days in a row. For this reason, and because basic fertility in some areas was inadequate to begin with, wheat failed to sprout and the ground cracked over a wide area and millions of mu of wheat died. When this happened, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government held an urgent conference by telephone and called for a concentration of energies among the leadership throughout the province, and a concentration of labor forces for immediate watering of the wheat to fight the drought, the protection of sturdy shoots, tending of weak shoots, and replacement of dead shoots in a struggle for a bumper summer harvest. Following the telephone conference, more than 60,000 cadres from the province, prefectures, counties, and communes rushed into the front line of resistance to the drought. In the process of fighting drought and watering the wheat, each locale diligently implemented a policy of each according to his labor. In 8 prefectures, including Xinxiang, Xuchang, and Zhumadian, 63 percent of the production teams instituted the "five certainties and one prize" system of responsibility for wheat field management, which energized the masses of commune members.

As of now, more than half the winter wheat fields throughout the province have been watered once or twice, and in the high wheat yield prefectures of Xinxiang and Xuchang, more than 85 percent of the wheat field area has received winter irrigation. Timely filling in of gaps with seedlings plus the application of fertilizer between rows of wheat has brought a turn around in the 13.54 million mu of wheat fields throughout the province affected by drought and lack of fertilizer.

The broad masses of cadres and commune members in the rural villages of Hubei are working the fields to take care of wintering over crops using every means at their command to fight the first battle for a bumper harvest in agriculture during 1980. By the first 10 days of January, 40 percent of the 27 million mu of crops sown in late autumn had had the soil loosened and had been weeded. In more than half of these, ditches had been cleared and a top dressing of fertilizer applied.

Last year a drought that lasted during the fall and winter in Hubei delayed the planting season for crops sown in late autumn. Because some cadres and commune members were insufficiently sanguine about prospects for wresting a bumper harvest of summer ripening crops this year, discussion was launched in every area on this situation. Following concrete analysis, everyone realized that numerous beneficial conditions still existed for this year. The implementation of agricultural policies for rural villages, building of water conservancy projects for farmlands, and the chemical fertilizer situation were all quite good. Huanggang and Xiaogan prefectures also specially convened an agricultural secretaries conference to strengthen leadership over field work for wintering over crops. Jingzhou Prefecture instituted a system of personal responsibility whereby the plot each commune member takes care of in every way from sowing to harvest is clearly identified. Quite a few places have also taken up a system whereby production brigades sign contracts with field work units for care of fields of wintering over crops. As a result of the joint efforts of the broad masses of cadres and commune members, that situation for the young seedlings of wintering over crops is taking a turn for the better. In fields where severe depletion of young seedlings occurred, 2.5 million seedlings have been planted, and in another 800,000 mu, transplantation of seedlings is underway or a change to the growing of potatoes is being made.

The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee attached extreme importance to getting a bumper harvest from crops ripening this summer, and has recently convened a telephone conference on the subject. It has also allocated 100,000 tons of chemical fertilizers to rural villages in preparation for their timely application to wintering over wheat and rape right after the lunar new year.

9432

CSO: 4007

EAST CHINA FISH CATCHES INCREASE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] Winter catches of fishtails in the Donghai fishing zone have shown an increase following conscientious implementation of the "Aquatic Products Resources Propagation and Preservation Regulations." Accumulated catches of hairtails taken in the Donghai fishing zone off Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Fujian provinces and Shanghai municipality during the winter fishing season beginning in October and ending 31 December 1979 totaled 282,800 tons. This was a 36 percent increase over the same period in 1978. The fish were of quite good quality with medium and large sizes predominating.

Last year the three provinces and one municipality in the Donghai fishing zone instituted the "Aquatic Products Resources Propagation and Preservation Regulations." Zhejiang Province, in particular, put into effect a rigorous ban on seine fishing with motorized sailboats during the 3 month period from July through September, in order to protect the young hairtails and create favorable conditions for increased winter catches of improved quality.

During the winter fishing season in previous years, about an average 10 percent of the total number of fishing vessels were layed up in port for repairs daily. Now the number is only 1 or 2 percent.

Attention by all areas of the Donghai fishing zone to the implementation of government policies, the implementation of effective management systems, a raise in the price of fish and institution of a system of assigned purchase and agreed purchase has produced an even greater rise in enthusiasm for production among the fisherfolk. This plus rather normal weather, a long fishing season, and fishermen enthusiastically putting out to sea to make bigger catches has brought about a general increase in production.

9432
CSO: 4007

GENERAL PLAN FOR SHELTER BELTS IN NORTH ADVOCATED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Ou Qinglin [2962 1987 2651]: "Good Overall Planning Required for Building of Shelter-Forest Systems in 'Three Norths'"]

[Text] Not long ago the Chinese Forestry Society convened a technical conference to which it invited plant ecologists, water and soil conservationists, desertologists, geographers, geomorphologists, teachers, and technicians struggling on the forestry battle line in the "three norths" (the northeast, north China, and the northwest) for discussion of the issue of how to build quickly a shelter-forest system in the "three norths." Numerous specialists and teachers unanimously called for good overall planning for the building of shelter-forest systems in the "three norths." They called for every aspect of the work to be done well, with a strict following of scientific procedures under the guidance of an overall project plan.

The overall project plan would most certainly not be limited in its content solely to a plan for afforestation. It would have to begin from the overall point of view of an integrated system providing for a remaking of the waters, fertility, and the soil, and adoption of the various measures that will be required for interrelated development of agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising. In terms of time, the project must be considered to run for more than a decade or for several decades with incremental goals for project construction and a goal for final realization. The specialists and teachers felt that the project construction plan for the first phase that had been presented by concerned departments still possessed many limitations. It would do as a short-range plan for forest building, but it most certainly could not serve as a substitute for a long-range overall project plan. They proposed that in order to prepare an overall project plan in the quickest possible way in the shortest possible time, the State Agricultural Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission would have to take the lead in organizing the forestry, farm reclamation, livestock, water conservancy, and the industry and communications sectors, as well as in recruiting appropriate scientists to form a specialized group. Formulation of an overall project plan should maintain the mass line, with a broad seeking of opinions from all sides and a discussion back and forth from above to below and from below to above, as well as approval by the State Council before final completion.

To what kind of principles should an overall project plan for building of shelter-forest systems in the "three norths" adhere? Numerous specialists and teachers expressed very good views about this. Everyone recognises that the building of a shelter-forest system in the "three norths" has as its overall goal a quest for improvement in and long-term maintenance of the ecological balance of the region, and it will be able to reshape in a remarkable way the structure of the agricultural economy in the area of the "three norths." In pursuit of this goal, formulation of a project plan demands consideration of the following principles:

First of all there absolutely can be no simple consideration of a single aspect of forest-shelter construction; there has to be full realization of the effects of the construction of a shelter-forest on the role of agriculture and the livestock industry, with agriculture, forestry and livestock raising being a mutually restrictive totality to be given overall consideration and planned as a whole.

Second, work must proceed realistically with an adaptation of methods to local situations, adopting various measures to break the wind, stabilize the sands, and preserve the water and the soil. There must be implementation of the principle of fitting the trees to the land, planting only the right trees, irrigating where irrigation is necessary and using grasses where grasses ought to be used to create belts, networks or patches as required.

Third, is rational use and rational development of existing natural resources with full consideration given the arid climate of the "three norths" region, the inadequacy of water resources and the pressure and effects of the sandy soil.

Fourth, is adherence to the goals of prevention, control, and use in the extension of any improvement measures, so as to be able to reap the fullest possible economic benefits.

In order that science and technology will be out in front of production, the overall project plan should take full account of a strengthening of scientific research work. The specialists pointed out that although the region of the "three norths" presently has forestry research units in 54 places, these are very weak, their organization and personnel shaky, and their scientific research methods out of date. Additionally, they are uncoordinated; their scientific research projects are duplicative; there is a lot of wasted manpower, financial resources, and material resources in their work, and their function in guiding production is far from ideal. For both the sake of present and long-range needs, this problem must be solved. For this reason, the specialists proposed that when overall project plans were being formulated, not only should these important scientific and technical questions be included, but from now on effective measures should be taken for their planned solution over a period of time.

Specialists, teachers and technicians who participated in the technical discussions of the Chinese Forestry Society felt extremely disquieted about the continuation of the destruction of forests and grasslands taking place in the opening of wilderness in some parts of the "three norths" region. They demanded that leadership organizations and departments concerned pay serious attention to this serious problem, and consider and study an overall solution to this problem. For example, in order to solve the firewood problem for the masses of commune members, commune members might be given some mountain land for their own use. This policy should be instituted right away. In areas of windblown sand in the "three norths," clearing of wildernesses should be stopped at once, and in some areas farmland should be removed and forests and grasslands restored. Repeated propaganda and education should be undertaken to make cadres on all levels as well as the broad masses realize that if the plant cover, the forests, and the grassland resources in the existing ecology are not preserved, there can be no fast pace in future development.

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PROVINCIAL, REGIONAL LEADERS HOLD SHELTER FOREST FORUM

OW271150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gu Qinglin, ZHONGGUO LINYE reporter Peng Guangxi, XINHUA reporter Huang Zhenggen on a shelter forest forum]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Mar—Since the State Council approved the start of the "San Bei" (northeast, northwest and north China) shelter forest system construction projects, strong responses have been aroused from all circles. How to build the "10,000-li green Great Wall" in the north has become a major event which the people throughout the country are concerned about. Since the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued the directive on vigorously carrying out tree planting and afforestation, the leading comrades of the provinces and autonomous regions concerned, who are attending the conference of the leading group of the "San Bei" shelter forest construction in Beijing, have studied the directive and, in the light of reality in their localities, held a forum in which they freely talked about their opinions on how to speed up the "San Bei" shelter forest construction and what problems in connection with understanding and measures that should be immediately solved.

It Is Necessary To Have a Sense of Urgency and a Sense of Responsibility

Wang Luming, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, said: Heilongjiang is located east of the "San Bei" shelter forest construction projects. Superficially, 38.5 percent of the province's area is covered by forests, the largest coverage in the country. However, these large forests are mostly located in the areas of greater and lesser Khingan ranges, Wandashan Mountain and Zhangguangcai range; while in the 21 municipalities and counties in the western part that are in the scope of the construction projects, forests are scarce, sandstorms are disastrous and grain output is persistently low and unstable. As described by a saying of the masses, "a windstorm a year lasting from spring to winter," the sowing is always difficult each year in the spring. Afforestation will not work if shelter belts are not promptly built.

Li Wen, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, said: In the places in Nei Monggol noted for their big sandstorms, strong winds of over force 7 and 8 occur between 40 and 50 times each year. To say nothing about seedlings, even the sprouting willows planted at the beginning of the year would be uprooted, leaving 1- or 2-foot-deep pits. Even now villages, Mongolian yurts and corrals are often buried by sandstorms.

Bai Jinian, vice governor of Shaanxi Province, said: The problems of sandstorms and soil erosion in the northwest are even more serious than in the northeast and Nei Monggol. Each year the mud and sand flowing into the Huanghe River from the loess plateaus in the middle reaches of the Huanghe River amount to 1.6 billion dun, of which over 800 million dun are "contributed" to Shaanxi alone.

The participants in the forum unanimously maintained that it will be impossible to increase agricultural and livestock production in the "San Bei" areas without building forests.

Conscientiously Implement the Party's Forestry Policy

Bai Jinian, vice governor of Shaanxi Province, said in the forum: Since the "gang of four" was smashed, our province has taken a crooked road in implementing the party's forestry principles and policies. At the beginning, our minds were not emancipated, and we only stressed state and collective afforestation and neglected afforestation by commune members and individuals. In 1978 Yulin Prefecture proposed that each household of the commune members be provided with 10 mu of barren sandy land, but the province did not agree at the beginning. Last year, in implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the two documents on agricultural development issued by the central authorities, the provincial party committee gave its consent to the prefecture and decided plainly that each household of commune members in the northern areas of Shaanxi be provided with between 5 and 10 mu of barren sandy land or between 3 and 5 mu of barren mountain land or slopes for the commune members to carry out afforestation by themselves. Since the issuance of such a decision, the broad masses of people in the northern area of Shaanxi built hundreds of mu of forests in 1979 alone, and the enthusiasm of the masses was promptly aroused.

[OW271457] Li Wen, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, said: The policy of providing commune members with some barren mountain, sandy or beach lands for their private use and encouraging them to actively plant trees in connection with their personal interests is very important. According to the "San Bei" shelter forest construction plan, Nei Monggol should afforest 26.6 million mu of land by 1985. There are 3 million peasant households in the region. If each household afforests an average of 3 mu, 9 million mu

will be afforested, accounting for 30 percent of the whole afforestation plan. The goal of over 20 million mu can be completed in only 3 years.

Wang Kedong, vice governor of Hebei Province, said: Commune members in Zhangbei County, which is located in our province's plains area, in the spring of 1979 planted over 18,300 mu of forests to be used for personal firewood and charcoal, accounting for 21 percent of the forests cultivated that year. The masses in general maintained that the method was fine and conducive to accelerating afforestation, improving afforestation quality, protecting forests belonging to the state and the collective and increasing individual income of commune members.

Strengthen Protection of Existing Forest Resources

The comrades attending the forum emphasized: At present, in the "San Bei" areas, especially in the sandstorm-prone areas, unscrupulous land reclamation and grazing, clearing forests for land development, indiscriminate felling of trees and denudations are still taking place.

Si-ma-yi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu, vice chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, said: The damaging of forests in many places of Xinjiang is quite serious. In the past 30 years, the total area of forests damaged in the region reached over 4.3 million mu, while the afforested areas preserved in the same period only amounted to 2.15 million mu.

Li Wen, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, said this situation also exists in Nei Monggol.

Many comrades said: While attending the current conference of the leading group of the "San Bei" shelter forest construction area, we studied the directive "Protect the Existing Forests and Trees Well" issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Forestry Minister Luo Yuchuan also stressed in his report that doing a good job in protecting existing forests and vegetation is a very pressing and important task. All this greatly inspired everyone. After analyzing the causes of indiscriminate felling and denudating in these areas, everyone held that, despite the multiplicity of causes, the shortage of firewood for offices, enterprises and other units, as well as for commune members, was one of the principal causes. Considering the experiences of many advanced counties, communes and brigades, this problem will not be difficult to solve if only party committees at all levels pay close attention and conscientiously take some action.

At the forum some comrades even proposed that the leading group proceed with drafting plans for protecting and managing the natural forests and vegetation in the "San Bei" areas and incorporate them into the "San Bei" shelter forest system construction plan and provide these plans with exclusive investments and equipment. At the same time, they proposed that the "forestry act" be propagated extensively among the masses of cadres and people so that every family and household and all women and children know about it and so that party, government and army organizations at all levels, as well as the masses of commune members, will exemplarily abide by it.

HELPING POOR COMMUNES, BRIGADES, TEAMS TO PROSPER URGED

Improvements in Qinghai Province

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] When correspondents paid a visit recently to Haidong Prefecture in Qinghai Province, they heard prefectoral and county committee secretaries discuss one question, namely how the leadership must enthusiastically help poor communes and poor brigades change their countenances as soon as possible, even while continuing to encourage and support some communes, brigades, and commune members who have prospered.

Since the advent of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, every county in Haidong Prefecture has quite diligently adhered to implementation of the spirit of the two documents from the Central Committee on the development of agriculture, and a series of measures adopted to bring prosperity to the people have already borne obvious fruits. A survey in Pingan County shows that production brigades in which average individual income from collective distribution of revenues amounted to more than 150 yuan amounted to 11.6 percent, for a 100 percent increase over 1978. On the other hand, however, though figures show a decline to 130 from the 186 of 1978 in the number of production brigades in which individual income was below 50 yuan, the number of production brigades in this category still numbered 29 percent of the total. The situation throughout the prefecture is pretty much the same as in this single county, with more than 10 percent of commune members enjoying some initial prosperity, but with the average individual income in one-third of the brigades being below 50 yuan.

The prefectoral and county committee secretaries believe that initially prosperous communes and brigades, and those with prospects for achieving prosperity within a short period of time, are concentrated, for the most part, in the Chuanshui area where climate and water conditions are favorable. During the past several years, the state has given them quite a bit of help through investment of capital, and their material foundation is quite solid. All that is needed is policy encouragement and support for them to prosper. If no restrictions are placed on them, it will not be very difficult for this portion of communes and brigades to become prosperous soon. The problem

lies in the more than one-fifth of the brigades that are poor, most of which are distributed throughout mountain regions where the natural conditions in some places are far from good. Some brigades were quite prosperous at one time, but they turned poor in consequence of the destruction caused by the extremely leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some poor brigades lack not only the material foundation to further expand production, they also lack confidence in their ability to change the countenance of the land. To change the countenance of these poor brigades in excess of one-fifth of the total will require arduous work; dependence partly on slogans and partly on measures will not work. In order to help the poor brigades get a new start, it is necessary to study and to understand several problems as follows:

1. Support to poor communes and poor brigades must occupy first place in the thinking of the leaders and in the arrangement of tasks. Quite a few of our leadership organizations and leadership cadres have, in the past, long neglected the poor communes and poor brigades that occupy most of the mountain regions. According to statistics for Pingan County, between 1977 and 1979, the state gave the Pingan Commune in Chuanshui Prefecture support funds for a small water conservancy project, support funds for poor brigades, and emergency funds averaging 37 yuan per person. For the same period, the state gave Hongshuichuan Commune and Shihuiyao Commune in the mountain regions assistance of various kinds averaging only 8.6 yuan per person, a difference of 3.3 times. A comrade in charge at the Haidong prefectoral committee said it well: "Here in Chuanshui Prefecture we must think toward the mountains, and while making further improvements here, we must also provide timely help there. Henceforth, we should concentrate our leadership energy toward the mountain areas, to the poor brigades, to the areas of low production." Some county committee secretaries suggested that state interest-free loans to agriculture should not be so closely restricted in their use. In every county the views was expressed that loans for farm machinery cannot be used, because wealthy brigades do not need loans to buy farm machines, and poor brigades cannot afford loans to buy farm machines. This regulation that "money for the purchase of vinegar may not be used for the purchase of soy sauce" makes farm loans less effective than they were intended to be. Consequently, prefectoral and county committee secretaries proposed that the state should give counties a little autonomy with farm loans being distributed by the counties on the basis of real needs so that "resources will be used where they are needed most," and so that farm loans will really play a role in helping along the poor communes and poor brigades.
2. In Haidong Prefecture a common reason that so many communes and brigades have been poor for a long time or have become poor is their contravention of natural laws and economic laws that has destroyed a rational proportional relationship in the structure of the agricultural economy, and has destroyed the balance of the ecology, which has created a vicious cycle. Thus to go from poverty to riches, it is necessary to suit the remedy to the illness, respect the local natural laws and economic laws, pursue what is beneficial

while eschewing what is damaging, explore to the full both the natural resources and the labor resources of the mountain regions, and develop production by suiting methods to local conditions. Once this central point is grasped, the latent productive forces in the poor communes and poor brigades can be brought into play. Pandao Commune in Huangzhong County is located in a tangled mountain region with an elevation ranging from 27000 to 3000 meters. Because the topography is high and cold and the frost-free period short, wheat growing is risky, but the region is suitable for growing cold-resistant oil-bearing crops and highland barley that require only short growing seasons. Last year, in view of the characteristics of the mountain region, this commune adjusted the proportions of the crops it planted, cultivating some rape instead of some of the wheat that risks loss from the cold. They actively developed a livestock industry, which showed preliminary results within a year. Last year's production of oil-bearing crops was 25 percent higher than for the previous year; cattle and sheep increased by 80 percent, and average per capita distributed income reached more than 70 yuan, a change from the 1977 situation in which 70 percent of households borrowed grain to get by. Adjustments at this commune have just begun, so the potentialities are far from being fully developed, but enough has been done to give people some hope.

In order to solve the problem of getting poor brigades to quickly revive fodder grasses and feed for the development of home livestock raising, the prefectoral and county committee leadership comrades believe that the production brigades can mark of idle land not exceeding 1 mu per household in the mountain regions where the area of arable land is quite wide, and after forage grasses and feeds have been collectively grown, divide them among commune members. It may be possible also to lend land to commune members so they themselves can grow fodders and feeds that would help increase the fertility of the soil. In this way would both family livestock raising by commune members be helped along, and the soil be nourished too. Practice has shown that whenever brigades adopt these measures, the livestock industry rapidly develops and the income of commune members rapidly increases. At the same time when there are a lot of livestock, there is a lot of fertilizer; and when there is a lot of fertilizer, there is a lot of grain, and development of grain production is promoted.

Success in Changchun Prefecture

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] Changchun Prefecture is an important grain producing region in Jilin Province. This prefecture includes the five counties of Yushu, Nongan, Jiutai, Dehui, and Shuangyang. Last year 1,374 poor brigades in this prefecture, amounting to 82 percent of the brigades in the entire prefecture, had increased agricultural yields and increased incomes. Increased agricultural yields for these brigades ranged generally from 10 to 50 percent over 1978, and some brigades had increased yields of 100 percent and more. Average per capita income in most brigades increased 50 percent over 1978.

According to statistics from Jiutai, 225 of the 421 poor brigades throughout the county, or 53.4 percent of them, caught up with the level of distribution for medium class brigades in the county last year. The 89 brigades who reached the level of distribution of first class brigades amounted to 21.1 percent of the total number.

Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, party committees at every level in Changchun Prefecture summarized the lessons of the past and conscientiously looked into the real hardships existing in poor brigades. They decided to begin by giving aid and by mustering positive factors within the poor brigades, giving the poor brigades a chance to rest and build up strength to revive the productivity that had been destroyed. These measures were:

1. Lighten burdens. In the two counties of Shuangyang and Jiutai, for example, there was a remission of obligatory labor for poor brigades, the initiation of fairly large capital construction projects for the farmlands, and no further transfers of personnel from the poor brigades. In order that commune members in poor brigades might be permitted distribution of more material benefits, the Yushu county committee declared, in the spring of last year, that following the autumn harvest poor brigades would only have to repay the state loans for the current year, and that repayment of old loans and old loans overdue from commune members would be deferred. This decision received a hearty welcome from the poor brigades and played a good role in reviving and developing production.
2. Help poor brigades open up further sources of revenue. Encouragement was given to poor brigades to suit methods to local conditions and grow grain crops and cash crops of high value, without restrictions on the amount of land that could be planted. Active support was given poor brigades to begin sideline industries, with various inducements being offered to do so. In the suburbs of Changchun, help was given the poor brigades to buy a group of oxen and milch cows to promote the development of the livestock raising industry in these brigades. The Hexin Commune in the suburbs of the city organized poor brigades to send people outside the brigade to do hauling work that netted the commune members an additional 75,000 yuan.
3. Help in the form of necessary material support to poor brigades. A system of "four priorities" was universally instituted for the poor brigades. This included priority issuance of loan funds, priority allotment of chemical fertilizers, priority allocation of superior seed varieties, and priority in use of farm machines, which fairly well solved real problems in production by poor brigades. In many of the poor brigades of Changchun Prefecture, there are few people on a lot of land, and animal power is lacking, making cultivation and planting of the soil virtually impossible. As a result, land is frequently simply abandoned and allowed to grow up in wilderness. Last year each county and commune actively helped some of the poor brigades enlarge the area plowed and planted by machines, changing a situation of inadequate animal power into one of excess, with production changing from passive to dynamic.

4. Place improvement in the work of poor brigades on the agenda of the party committees. Party organizations in most rural villages formulated concrete plans for improving the countenance of the poor brigades. Capable cadres were selected from the county, the communes, and the brigades to go to grass roots units to gain firsthand experience in hardship communes and brigades. A system of rewards and punishments for cadres assigned to look after these brigades was also formulated. These cadres acted principally in an advisory capacity to help poor brigades to select brigade chiefs, to implement the party's economic policies in rural villages, and to assist local cadres in seeing to production.

Henan County Experience

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] In Fan County in Henan Province, emphasis is being given to development of production in 61 of the most distressed brigades, to bring about a preliminary change in the situation of low production and backwardness in these brigades. As a result of these efforts, grain production last year increased by 60 percent and average income of commune members doubled.

Early last year, leading comrades from the provincial committee and from the Anyang prefectoral committee visited the masses in Fan County. Together with the county committee, they studied a program for changing the situation of hardship, and this was followed up with the travel of an investigation team led by comrades in positions of responsibility in the county committee to communes and brigades for a study and analysis of the reasons for the hardships. The county committee learned that there had formerly been a tendency to "despise the poor and love the rich" in the thinking of some leaders who were fond of making fine brigades even finer while doing little to relieve distress in the poor brigades. They felt that any increases in production would derive principally from the wealthy brigades, and that the poor brigades did not count for much. Likewise in matters relating to money, grain, and material, they tended to support the rich brigades and not support the poor ones. They considered the poor brigades to be bottomless pits. Cadres did not want to visit the poor brigades to gain firsthand experiences, and the leadership did not want to go to them to conduct investigations. This state of affairs very much militated against any changes in the state of the poor brigades.

Having investigated, studied, and clarified the situation, the county committee convened a meeting of cadres from 61 hardship brigades, which delved into the situation and analyzed the reasons for hardships. It also resolved to strengthen work with hardship brigades, and to organize every trade and industry to make great efforts to support the hardship brigades. Among the concrete measures taken were help to these brigades in revamping their leadership groups, placing great stress on "four big" management (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big character posters), institution of greater returns for greater work, and

rallying the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members. They helped these brigades to make a start from the situation as it existed and go on to set up a production program that suited methods to local circumstances. Brigades located on the flood plain of the Yellow River emphasized construction for water conservancy, building 10 floating pumping boats to solve the problems of defending against the Yellow River and the yearning for land. Brigades located away from the Yellow River, in areas of water logging and soil salinity, made fullest use of the Yellow River's sediment to improve their land through warping, changing the salinity so as to be able to grow rice. Brigades in the sandy regions to the east changed the crops grown to peanuts and oil crops principally, and they developed intercropping of tung with grain to broaden their sources of revenue. Brigades located along both banks of the Menglou River, where soil quality is quite good, did a lot of leveling of the soil and set up water drilling stations, with each person developing 1 mu of land from which high yields would be consistently harvested despite drought or excessive rain. Additionally, while rallying hardship brigades to show a spirit of self help, and while bringing to light latent potential for production, the county committee gave necessary economic support to those brigades lacking capability for an expansion of further reproduction. Last year it disbursed a total of 450,000 yuan to help hardship brigades purchase cattle and machinery, to drill wells, and to expand irrigation over an area of 46,000 mu.

After a year's work, a joyous transformation took place in the 61 hardship brigades. Last year consumption of unified marketed grain was reduced by three-quarters, improvements occurred in production conditions, gradual growth took place in industrial sideline industries as well as in various businesses and family sideline enterprises. Most important of all was the resolve and the faith of the cadres and commune members in beginning to set in motion changes in the situation of hardship.

9432
CSO: 4007

NATIONAL

METHODS FOR PREDICTING MILK-PRODUCING OFFSPRING OF HOLSTEIN BULLS FOUND

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Xiung Hanlin [3574 3352 2651] and Jiang Yuhua [1203 3768 5478]: "Important Technical Step For Breeding Milk Cows, Breeding Bull Station of Municipal Milk Cow Institute Attains Results in Predicting First Milk-Producing Offspring of Holstein Bulls in China"]

[Text] Recently, the Breeding Bull Station of the Peking Municipal Milk Cow Institute which began work in 1975 has predicted the first milk-producing offspring of Holstein bulls.

Determining the offspring of bulls is an important technical step in the work of breeding milk cows. After predicting the offspring of young bulls, we can accurately select and breed an excellent variety of bulls and thereby raise the quality of cows and the volume of milk produced. The Breeding Bull Station of the Peking Municipal Milk Cow Institute based on the conditions in China, between 1975 and 1979 collected information on the special features of Peking's cows, formulated a plan for predicting offspring, and devised a method for selection and set up a program for artificial insemination. Under the auspices of Peking's Holstein bull cooperative and 29 cow farms in Peking the offspring of three groups of young bulls were predicted. The prediction of offspring for the first group of young bulls has already been successful. The milk-producing capabilities, physical appearance and length of bearing period for five bull "daughters" showed improvement. Of this group, the best bull "daughter" produced an average of 5,335.5 kilograms of milk in 305 days. Its fat content ratio was 3.55 percent and the typical milk breeding value in 305 days was 118.75 percent. The physical appearances of the predicted five bull "daughters" measured against a standard for northern Holstein milk cows, were all superior.

9480
CSO: 4007

VIRUS OF MAREK CHICKEN DISEASE ISOLATED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Dong Shumin [5516 3219 2404]: "Gap Filled in China's Veterinary Science; The Municipal Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Institute Isolate 'Peking Number 1 Strong Virus of Marek Chicken Disease'"]

[Text] Scientific and technical personnel of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Research Institute of the Municipal Agricultural Science Academy along with related units have succeeded in isolating "Peking number 1 strong virus of Marek chicken disease" after 5 years of painstaking work. This filled the gap of China's research in virus species of Marek chicken disease and contributed to China's veterinary science catching up with the advanced level of the world.

Marek chicken disease is a malignant tumor (one type of cancer) caused by type II herpes virus. This disease is widespread abroad and the fatality rate is 10-80 percent. Recently, with the advancement in collectively bred chickens and machine bred chickens, this disease has also appeared in meat chickens within China. To prevent, diagnose and thoroughly research this disease we had to first isolate an acute virus of Marek chicken disease which had spread among domestic meat chickens. Since the end of 1974 scientific and technical personnel from the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Research Institute of the Municipal Agricultural Science Academy in order to quickly resolve the pressing problem of chicken production joined with the agricultural villages and the masses, and under the coordinated efforts of the Veterinary Research Institute of the China Academy of Agricultural Sciences, overcame the difficulties of equipment and unfavorable conditions and isolated an acute species of Marek chicken disease virus which showed up in certain meat chicken farms in Peking's suburbs. Having identified the nucleic acid type of this species of virus, carried out preliminary research of the tissue culture's intrinsic qualities under an electron microscope and determined the virulence of chickens born on different days, we reached advanced domestic targets. The experts then fixed the name of this virus as "Peking number 1 strong virus of Marek chicken disease." The results of a freeze-dried vaccine of this type of virus were very satisfactory. Over 2 million chickens in Peking's 12 counties and districts have already been immunized against herpes virus of Marek chicken disease by a domestically produced freeze-dried vaccine. The results have been significant insomuchas the fatality rate has decreased by about 80 percent and in some places the decrease has reached up to 90 percent.

9480
CSO: 4007

ANHUI

IMPOVERISHED ANHUI COUNTIES SHOW GREAT CHANGES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Tian Wenxi [3944 2429 0823]: "Ten Impoverished Anhui Counties Make Great Changes by Implementing Rural Agricultural Policies and Strengthening the Responsibility System"]

[Excerpt] In the latter part of 1979 ten Anhui counties made a great step forward in agricultural production and made obvious improvements in the masses' livelihood.

These low production, impoverished counties are: Dingyuan [1353 6678], Fengyang [7364 7122], Jiashan [0857 1472], Xuancheng [1357 1004], Langxi [6745 3305], Guangde [1684 1795], Sixian [3128 4905], Wuhe [0063 3109], Lingbi [7227 3880] and Guzhen [0942 6966]. They are variously located in the hills of eastern Anhui, the hills and mountains of southeastern Anhui and the eastern plains north of the Huai River. The population is about 5.1 million, with about 10.1 million mu under cultivation, which is about 1/6 of the whole province's cultivated land area.

According to statistics, these 10 counties' overall foodgrain output for 1979 was increased by over 1.82 billion jin over that of 1978, a 35.1 percent increase and close to the total increased production of Anhui's 60 other counties. The state purchased 9.17 billion jin of foodgrains, a 50 percent increase over that of 1978. The state purchased over 55 million jin of oils and fats, twice the quota of state purchases. The commune members' grain ration was increased by 10 percent and the average income distribution for each person of the collectives reached 86.1 yuan, while each person increased their income from household sideline occupations by over 25 yuan. The responsible people of some county committees told the reporter that last year was the highest year for foodgrain production, grain rations and economic income in the 30 years since Liberation.

BRIEFS

DONGZHI COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION--Dongzhi County in Anhui increased cotton output in 1979. The county reaped a total of 111,900 dan of cotton from its 104,000 mu of cotton fields, averaging 107 jin per mu. The county's total cotton growing area accounts for approximately one-fifth of its total farmland acreage. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW]

SUXIAN PREFECTURE AGRICULTURE--On the basis of having topdressed 3.4 million mu of wheat last winter, Suxian Prefecture, Anhui, had again completed topdressing 3 million mu of wheat, or 43 percent of the total wheat acreage, as of 7 March. During spring farming, the prefecture has also plowed its 4 million mu of winter fallow fields once. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW]

CAO COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Cao County, Anhui, is mobilizing all its irrigation equipment to pump the water it needs for the 350,000 mu of early spring rice it has planned to plant this year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 80 OW]

SUXIAN PREFECTURE TREE PLANTING--The masses in Suxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, interplanted 246,000 tung trees in 61,040 mu of paddy fields as of end of February this year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW]

GUOYANG COUNTY AFFORESTATION--Guoyang County, Anhui Province, has strengthened afforestation. As of now, the county has newly planted 1.7 million trees and grown more than 10,000 mu of saplings. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

GANSU RETURNS FARMLAND TO FOREST REGION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 p 2

[Article: "Gansu Provincial CCP Committee Decides on Reversion of Farmland to Forest in Ziwu Mountain Forest Area, in Order Both To Develop Forest Resources and Promote Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee has decided on the reversion of farmland to forest in the Ziwu Mountain forest area in order to protect and develop forest resources and to promote agricultural production.

The Ziwu Mountain forest area is an important forest for the conservation of water resources in the loess highlands of the northwestern part of our country. It plays an important role in the preservation of water and soil, the regulation of climate, and the safeguarding of agricultural production in the eastern part of Gansu Province. Eastern Gansu is called the "granary of Gansu," and it depends on the Ziwu Mountain forest region to act as a protective screen. During the past 20-odd years, the Ziwu Mountain forest area has been subjected to continuous reckless logging and denuding, reckless reclamation, and destruction of the forest to grow grain. Each year the forest line moved back an average of 1 Chinese li. The forest line in Huachi County has already moved back 40 Chinese li, and in Zhengning and Ning counties, the forest line has moved back to the main ridge of the Ziwu Mountain range. The forested section of the forest area is now smaller by 2.23 million mu than before Liberation, for a decrease in size of 42 percent. The northern extremities of the Ziwu range have become virtually bald. The consequences of this serious destruction of forest resources have been: a decrease in rainfall in the eastern part of Gansu, with successive years of drought, a concentration of torrential rainstorms, serious washing away of water and soil, and frequent floods.

Last year, comrades in charge at the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee made known their views for "protection of the Ziwu range, withdrawal of farms, and conversion to forests." The provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry organized a joint investigation unit to probe the forest region. This unit made a proposal for reversion of the cultivated land to forests, whose main provisions were as follows: 1. withdrawal of all distant cultivation teams from within the forest area; abolition of all lumber processing plants and tile and brick plants run by the prefectures, counties, communes

or other than the forestry ministries; 2. state owned farms to be converted to tree farms with personnel being provided for locally; oil field organizations, and farms run by family dependents and civilian government departments to be withdrawn in groups over a period of time; 3. designation of communes and brigades within the forest region as having areas for agriculture, forestry, or livestock raising. The reversion of cultivated land to forest marked a great transformation in the direction of management of the area and also posed definite hardships for the wealth and grain production of the area. The provincial departments concerned called for, on the one hand, "withdrawal," and "changed construction" that had to be planned and measured with completion by stages and in segments. At the same time, they emphasized that concrete measures for the reversion of cultivated land to forest land had to be strictly carried out.

9432

CSO: 4007

MEASURES AGAINST COLD DEW DAMAGE INCREASE YIELDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Liu Yanhang [0491 3601 5300], Wu He [0702 0149], and Liu Shunjin [0491 7311 6855]: "Increased Grain Yields Through Precautions Against Cold Dew Wind"]

[Text] The Shangping Commune in Lianping County harvested a bumper late crop of rice last year through the use of science to guide production. Total yields amounted to 19.1 percent more than for the late rice crop of 1977, which was the highest on record, with per mu yields averaging 415 jin.

Shangping Commune is located in the northern part of Lianping County where spring comes late, winter comes early, the period of sunshine is short, and the temperature of the water is low. For a long time, per mu yields of late rice have fluctuated around 2 to 300 yin. Heretofore, in attempts to achieve record-breaking yields of 400 jin per mu of late rice, they used late ripening high yield varieties for the most part. This was rather like trying one's luck. When the weather was good, slightly more might be harvested; but should the "cold dew wind" strike, there was risk of reduced yields or total loss. Last year, the commune party committee profited from these lessons and adopted vigorous measures of precaution against the "cold dew wind" based on the climatic characteristics of the local area. First was a predominance of early and late crops over early and mid-season maturing varieties. Second was a rational arrangement of the planting times for rice so as to avoid cold damage from excessively low temperatures; and third was application of sufficient base fertilizer, transplanting of a sufficient number of seedlings, and going a good job of scientific farming so as to assure growth and development of main spikes and to promote earliest possible heading and flowering with consequent bumper harvests.

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CSO: 4007

GUANGDONG FOCUSES ON IMPROVING LOW-YIELD FARMLAND

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Xinhua社 correspondent Du Jinzhang [2629 6930 4545]: "Guangdong Concentrates Forces To Improve Low-Yield Farmland"]

[Text] Guangdong Province has been energetically improving its low-yield farmland. Since autumn of last year, more than 1 million people throughout the province have pitched into renovation of 900,000 mu of farmland, of which work on 500,000 mu has been substantially completed.

Of the 38 million mu of farmland in Guangdong Province, low-yield fields from which per mu yields are below 800 jin of grain amount to 15 million mu. With improvement, those fields can, to a large extent, produce increased yields. Water conservancy projects for farmlands in some places had no clear goals in the past. There was a lopsided emphasis on "think big and do big," with manpower, material resources, and financial resources being used in projects such as "artificial plains," or "a single line running for several score li." As a result, much was invested, much labor used, many resources expended, and a lot of money spent, but some projects were not only of no use but were harmful, and the masses had a lot of their own ideas about such matters.

Last autumn, Guangdong corrected such methods that did not emphasize practical results, making improvement of low-yield fields as the focus of projects. Right after autumn 2 years ago, Foshan Prefecture put up more than 3.1 million in investment funds as well as an amount of steel, lumber and cement for the purpose of improving 200,000 mu of low-yield fields in 28 communes in Zhongshan, Doumen, Kaiping, Taishan, and Enping counties. During 1979, two crops in a row registered bumper harvests, with average per mu yields of grain rising from more than 600 jin the year before to more than 800 jin. At the same time, they linked improvements to low-yield fields with the development of more than 800 mu of fish ponds, which made both cadres and the masses extremely happy.

Foshan Prefecture's experiences in mobilizing its strength to improve low-yield farmlands aroused the serious interest of other areas. Right after autumn last year, there was a general extension of the Foshan experience throughout the province.

Many prefectures in Guangdong Prefecture focused on improving their low-yield farmlands using existing manpower, and material and financial resources, calling for an enjoyment of benefits in the same year projects were begun. Foshan Prefecture made plans for further renovation of 400,000 mu of low-yield farmland, and 490,000 people have become involved in this project since fall of last year. As of now, more than 140,000 mu of land has been renovated, more than 80,000 mu more than for the same period last year. Each of the counties in Shantou Prefecture adopted unified plans and divided the work among themselves to renovate more than 83,000 mu of low-yield fields. Each of the counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture set an example in improving farmland with hills and hollows and low-lying fields in 100 places, later extending the practice over a larger area. As of the end of last year, it had already renovated more than 58,000 mu of low-yield fields. Each of the counties in Shaoshan Prefecture activated an upsurge with steady increases in the labor force going to worksites. Qingyuan County in this prefecture gave attention to fitting methods to local circumstances in the course of this renovation. It took more than 3000 mu of land whose topography was too low, and low-lying fields not easily renovated, and simply converted them to fish ponds. The fertile mud excavated to make the ponds was used to build up the farmlands and lower the water table, thereby pursuing benefits while avoiding harm, killing two birds with one stone.

9432

CSO: 4007

TRAINING OF RURAL CADRES IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES CITED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Mo Juzeng [7796 1565 1073]]

[Text] The Chencun Commune of Shunde County established the idea of depending upon science to live. Every effort has been exerted to raise the standard of knowledge of agricultural sciences of the cadres of the communes and brigades. The agricultural technology school of the commune offered a seedling cultivation class from 29-31 January. The participants included the head of production of the various brigades, the chief of scientific research, and the head of some production brigades. There were a total of more than 80 in the class. The method of theory linked with practice was adopted for these persons to learn the technique of cultivating seedlings and to exchange the experience of managing seedling beds. This training will have a positive effect on promoting spring planting this year. The Agricultural Technology School of Chencun Commune opened in February of last year. Based upon current farming needs, the system of short-term training classes was adopted to train cadres of the commune and brigades. The seedling cultivation classes of last month was the 33rd class of the school. The school has more than 20 sets of equipment. There are the five specialties of paddy rice, sugar cane culture, fishery, animal husbandry, and agricultural machinery operation and maintenance. In the past year, attendants at training totalled more than 2,600. In the training process, aside from lectures by local special technicians, advanced brigades and production teams of other regions were invited to pass on their experience. Provincial rice and sugar cane specialists have repeatedly been invited to the school to give lectures for the purpose of enriching the contents of the curriculum and improving the quality of education. Very good results have been obtained. In the past, the commune seldom used Guichao breeds. Huang Yaohsiang [7806 5069 4382] of the provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences came to lecture many times last year and to provide field guidance to make the cadres of the commune and brigades understand the characteristics of Guichao breeds, to master their culture and management techniques, and to improve confidence in cultivating them. All at once, these breeds were planted in 13,000 mu in both early and late crops. These breeds had a great effect on the yield increase of rice in that commune last year.

The practice of the past year has proved that the commune-run agricultural school is a good method of popularizing advanced agricultural techniques fast, quick, and well. It can train a large number of agricultural technicians for the commune and brigades so that there may be a mass of scientific and technical teams to resist various natural calamities, to promote yield increase. For example, during the early crop last year, for the purpose of overcoming the overcast and rainy weather, a seedling cultivation class was organized in the first stage. In the fourth stage, a seedling rescue class was organized again to cause the cadres of the brigades and production teams capable of mastering the techniques of transplanting and seedling culture, practicing early transplanting and intensive management to overcome the threat of natural calamities. As a result, the yield of early rice of the entire commune was higher, with 774 jin per mu on the average, a 60 jin increase over the early crop of the year before. Last year's yield was the highest in history. In April, there were signs of No 6 disease of hogs. The commune school offered a class to teach the hog workers, veterinary medicine workers, etc. about treating this hog disease. The disease was eliminated and the health of the pigs was protected. Consequently, the commune produced more than 43,000 new piglets, breaking the highest previous record.

6168
CSO: 4007

COMMUNES RECEIVE AID IN DEVELOPING COMMERCE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 79 p 2

[Report by NANFANG RIBAO correspondents He Junting [0149 0193 1656] and Tao Guangyuan [7118 0342 0337]: "Finance and Trade Departments Assist Communes"]

[Text] How should a finance and trade department help communes and production brigades develop enterprises that incorporate agriculture, industry and commerce? The Foshan Prefectural Finance and Trade Department has conscientiously discussed and studied this question and has summed up and passed on the Taishan County Sugar, Tobacco and Wine Company's related experiences to its counterparts in other areas. Thanks to the company's assistance, the Hongxing Lumberyard has successfully established an enterprise that incorporates agriculture, industry and commerce.

Before 1974, the Hongxing Lumberyard suffered a loss of 6,000 yuan a year from the operation of a single-product enterprise. It did not make profits until that company came to its aid in 1975 in setting up a joint business operation that incorporates a feed crop growing lot, a dairy farm, a milk processing plant, a distillery, a bamboo processing plant, and a candy and ice cream making plant. Last April, it opened a retail sales ice cream department selling ice cream and serving hot and cold milk in Taicheng Township. In the past 4 months, its total income from the operation of this joint enterprise exceeded 40,000 yuan, thus enabling it to improve its financial status, increase pay for commune members and benefit the local economy. On the basis of this company's experiences, the Foshan Prefectural Finance and Trade Department has formulated and adopted a specific measure aimed at helping communes and brigades develop enterprises that incorporate agriculture, industry and commerce. This measure calls for active efforts to develop commune- and brigade-run commerce with the assistance of all departments concerned. Under this measure, after fulfilling their obligations to the state, all communes and brigades in Foshan are from now on permitted to process the first, second and third categories of agricultural products and by-products into finished goods for commercial distribution to rural and urban markets or

to their own retail sales departments; the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives are required to purchase agricultural products and by-products listed in the contracts signed with the communes and brigades and to actively assist the latter in marketing those products not listed in the contracts; after fulfilling the state purchase quotas, the commune- and brigade-run enterprises are authorized to market and sell their products not sold to the state in any way they wish. Furthermore, the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives are required to provide free services for marketing such products; all products procurement and marketing management departments operated by communes and brigades can act as sales agents for the state industrial and commercial enterprises, and can import profitable commodities from other parts of the country to meet the needs of local markets in addition to selling their own products. This measure also calls for developing commune- and brigade-run sewing, repair and food services, the hotel business, and construction and transport enterprises with the assistance of finance and trade departments. This measure contrasts sharply with the past policy which prohibited communes and brigades from processing their own products into finished goods, a job largely done by the state enterprises. According to the old policy, they were requested to supply most of their agricultural products and by-products to cities and factories. Under this condition, the peasants were discouraged from promoting production. With such low income from the sale of their inexpensive agricultural products, they often had difficulty in maintaining production at the current levels, much less the expansion of their production. In an effort to help communes and brigades develop enterprises which incorporate agriculture, industry and commerce, the Foshan Prefectural Finance and Trade Department has studied the possibility of selling and transferring the ownership of state agricultural processing plants to the communes and brigades. On the basis of this study, it has decided to let communes directly operate and control those commune-level agricultural products and by-products processing plants now being run by the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives, if they are willing to accept them. If they are unwilling to take over the ownership of these enterprises, they can run them on a contract basis, or in partnership with the state commerce and supply and marketing cooperatives. At present, there are a number of new agricultural processing plants under construction in Foshan. Upon their completion, local communes and brigades will be encouraged to take over their operations so that they can process their products into finished goods for selling at higher market prices with increased income going to their collective funds. The prefectural finance and trade department has also decided to help commune- and brigade-run enterprises win bids for processing semi-finished products into marketable commodities.

This decision to let communes and brigades run local agriculture, industry and commerce has attracted great attention from the people in the vast countryside. Many communes and brigades have described this decision as the most effective measure to support the local economy and a bold attempt favorable to a new economic development. This is the reason why many communes and brigades in Foshan Prefecture have begun to take this path with confidence.

INTEGRATED ENTERPRISE PROSPERS ON STATE FARMS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 79 p 1

[Report by Zhu Qingyun [2612 7230 0061] and Wang Nengchong [3769 5174 0394]: "Integrated Enterprise Prospects"]

[Text] In February this year, a Zhangjiang Land Reclamation Bureau-affiliated enterprise called the State-Operated Huguang Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Joint Enterprise was inaugurated with the blessing of the Zhangjiang Prefectural and Municipal Party Committees in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities and the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. This enterprise is a chain-like business that incorporates production, processing and marketing services into a single operation.

During the past 6 months, this enterprise has built and put into operation a number of new factories, expanded its existing ones, further diversified its economy, and developed agriculture, industry and commerce in an all-round way, thus initially demonstrating a superiority unmatched by other enterprises.

The Huguang Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Joint Enterprise is an amalgamation of seven units including the state-operated Huguang, Qianjin and Chenguang Farms and the Guangfeng Sugar Mill. It owns 320,000 mu of farmland and employs over 17,000 workers to grow rubber, sugarcane, rice, tea and other cash crops. In the past, the three state farms were only interested in growing crops. Processing and commercial distribution of their own products never crossed their minds. For this reason, they could not accumulate the capital for tapping the potential of production or for investment in expanding their production. After joining the enterprise, they have taken an active part in running industry, especially in processing their own agricultural products into finished commodities for commercial distribution to local markets. This joint enterprise has spent the past 6 months or more building a new rubber products plant, a printing plant, a bakery and a quarry, in addition to expanding its milk processing plant, candy plant, textile spindle plant, tea processing plant and a distillery. These plants have

coordinated in producing finished high quality products to meet the growing market needs with raw materials made available by the three farms. For example, the candy plant has provided the market with tasty sweet cakes made from sugar, peanuts and sesame grown by the three farms. This product is now being welcomed by consumers in Sichuan Province. Orders from all over Guangdong Province and other parts of the country have also deluged the rubber products plant for its high quality electric battery cases. With raw materials made available by the three farms, the processing plants under the joint enterprise have expanded their operations to include many more new products needed by society. The textile spindles and furniture marketed by the joint enterprise were made of wood taken from the farms' forest belts, which was formerly used by the farms as firewood to cook food. With the processing industry developing, those surplus personnel on the three farms can now find new jobs in their own enterprise. By now over 300 former unwanted laborers on the farms have filled positions with the plants and their marketing departments.

The inauguration of such an agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprise can also play a positive role in flourishing the market, in increasing material supplies to the cities, and in satisfying the people's demands with more products. The products marketing company established by the joint enterprise last August has opened in Xiashan, Zhangjiang Municipality and Xuchen near the three farms retail sales departments selling the joint enterprise's products in addition to acting as commission agents for farm produce from other parts of the province. Now on sale at these departments are pork, beef, fruits, candy, tea, wine, electric battery cases, furniture, paper and many other products. Since its establishment, the Xiashan retail sales department has increased its sales month by month. By the end of October, its total sales exceeded 206,000 yuan.

The opening of these retail sales departments has enabled the joint enterprise to curtail its overhead and to provide the markets with foodstuffs fresh from their bakery at more reasonable prices. During the last mid-Autumn Festival, the bakery supplied the local market with a large quantity of moon cakes when they were in short supply. Those cadres and people in Zhangjiang who were grateful for such retail sale service have asked the joint enterprise to open another retail sales department in Chikan District.

The growing market demands for products from the joint enterprise have induced it to further diversify its economy. Now under construction on the three farms is a mechanized chicken raising unit. So far, two of the chicken houses have been completed and put into operation. Also underway are projects to expand the facilities for raising pigs and milk cows, to build a fresh water fish pond which will be ready to receive over 3,000 turtles and fish fries from other provinces, and to expand a tea plantation to include an additional 3,000 mu of land. Now in stock on the three

farms are over 17,000 pigs, over 8,000 cattle, over 30,000 chickens and over 200 milk cows.

The operation of such agriculture-oriented industrial and commercial services has enabled the joint enterprise to increase its income and cash flow, to further expand its production and to improve the living standards of its workers. So far, its profits from running industry and commerce have exceeded 370,000 yuan. The rising purchase prices of agricultural products and increased value of processed agricultural products have also enabled the former financially deficient Qianjin Farm to turn its losses into profits for the first time in its history. This year, it can expect to reap a profit of over 10,000 yuan from running industrial and commercial services. This success has prompted workers on the three farms to declare: "Our success would have been greater if we had started that joint business long ago."

9574
CSO: 4007

USE OF FUNDS FROM COMMUNE-RUN ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Saigang Commune

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Shi Dexiang [2457 1795 4382], Guan Jian [7070 0256] and Li Yilun [2621 4135 0243]]

[Text] Last year the Zhaigang Commune of Liannan Yao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture withdrew more than 204,900 yuan from the profit of industries run by the commune to subsidize the development of the collective economy of the production teams and to promote the development of rural auxiliary industries. The total yield of rice of the commune was 14.8 percent higher than the year before; the total receipt of rural auxiliary industries increased 12.7 percent; the distributed income of commune members increased 9.9 percent per person on the average; the cost of production dropped 3.5 percent.

Saigang Commune is rich with mineral and hydraulic resources and transportation is convenient. It is very favorable for developing commune-run enterprises. The income of these enterprises has been the highest in the prefecture for many years. In previous years, the profits of the commune-run enterprises were used for non-productive construction, such as auditoriums, office buildings, etc. causing considerable argument among the cadres and masses, while the party committee of the commune had also been criticized by the superiors for this. Later, they turned to the other extreme; almost all the profits were given to the production teams and the expansion and reproduction projects of the commune-run enterprises were adversely affected. The year of the lowest profit produced only 80,000 yuan to cause the commune's ability to support agriculture to be greatly weakened.

While implementing the spirit of the Third Congress, the commune party committee of Saigang Commune summarized the lessons of these two aspects and recognized that when the commune economy is strong, the production teams should be helped, especially the backward teams. The rich must not forget the poor and the weak must be supported so as to promote the development of production of the entire commune. At the same time, attention must also be given to accumulation, expansion, and reproduction of the enterprises so that the ability to help the development of the collective economy of the

production teams may be further strengthened. Hence, starting with the spring of last year, the party committee of Saigang Commune worked to reorganize the commune-run enterprises on the one hand and took care of supporting agriculture and the poor on the other. In the enterprises, they adopted the system of bonuses for profits beyond the plan to promote positive production in all. The enterprises have since developed relatively rapidly. The products totaled 2 million yuan, an increase of 40 percent over the year before. The profits were 510,000 yuan, an increase of 1.2 fold over the year before. Last year, funds for supporting the production teams were withdrawn from the profits in addition to the funds distributed to the teams for the work contributed by the members to the enterprises. The two items totaled 204,000 yuan, a much greater amount than the year before. Last year, Saigang Commune adopted the system of paying half of the expenses to help the production team buy nylon film. As a result, nylon film was used to cultivate rice seedlings for all the 1300 mu of hybrid rice of the early crop. The number of rotten seedlings was thus reduced. The transplanting season was also made 5 days earlier than the year before so that the late crop was earlier as well. A large yield increase of both crops was obtained in the entire commune.

Proper Use of Funds

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Since the commune-run enterprises have been developed, the commune has more capital on hand. How should the money be spent? The Saigang Commune of Liannan Yao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture withdrew a suitable portion to help the poor brigades to develop their collective economy and to support agricultural production. This system is correct and the result is also very obvious.

After the spirit of the Third Congress was implemented, the situation of the rural villages in our province has been gradually improved and the income of most farmers has been increased in various degrees. There remain some production teams, due to poor natural condition or other reasons, unable to improve their production for a prolonged period of time. Their collective economy is poor, and the members are having a difficult time regarding their livelihood. For this reason, helping them to develop production to change their backwardness and to become rich quickly is the responsibility of the commune, as the buck cannot be passed anywhere else. We must remember that the reason that the farmers are willing to send workers and grain to the commune to start commune-run enterprises is their hope for the commune to become rich and to be able to help them to develop production, to strengthen their collective economy, and to raise the standard of living. Only by maintaining a close relationship with the interest of the members of production teams, can the development of commune and brigade run enterprises have a solid foundation. If when the commune has money and will not share it with the production teams and will not pay any attention to the production teams, will they necessarily be separated from the masses and be opposed by the masses.

We must take notice of the fact that in some areas when an enterprise was started, the slogan "commune enterprise managed by all" was used as an excuse to "appropriate" the "property" of the production teams; when the commune earned money, the production teams were totally forgotten. The money was not spent on developing agricultural production or very little was spent on agricultural production. The economic ability and the standard of living were not given any consideration, while gorgeous auditoriums, unique visitor's centers, and high standard office buildings, or even something called "secretary's building" and "party committee building" were constructed and a wall was built all around the buildings. Or the commune might just become generous. Guests were invited to banquets and gifts were freely bequested to use up all the money. Consequently, the production teams "lost their wives and soldiers too," and were not benefited in the slightest. Of course, they had many opinions about this.

As production develops, some money should be taken from the receipt of the commune-run enterprises to be used gradually for the collective welfare, to improve the living condition, of the cadres and workers, to contribute to the basic construction of the towns. This is as it should be. The problem is that at no time must we forget the basic thing is agriculture and the other basic thing is the production team. We must use all our efforts to stabilize and develop these foundations.

6168
CSO: 4207

SUPPLY, MARKETING DEPARTMENTS PROMOTE RURAL ECONOMY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 79 p 2

[Report by Gong Xiaoshi [7895 5135 1102] and Lin Feng [2651 1496])

[Text] After fulfilling the state purchase quotas, rural supply and marketing departments throughout Guangdong Province, acting as commission agents for the state, have made extensive efforts to purchase the first, second and third categories of agricultural products and sideline products and then sell them at negotiated prices, thus speeding up the flow of goods between urban and rural areas and between different prefectures. By buying and selling goods this way, they have also played a positive role in stimulating urban and rural markets, in stabilizing prices, in promoting production, and in providing the markets with daily needs that could not be met under the state plan. During the first 10 months of 1979, through negotiations with communes, brigades and individual commune members, the supply and marketing cooperatives in Guangdong Province purchased 120 million yuan worth of agricultural and sideline products in several tens of categories. Among them were sheep, rabbits, wild game, fruits, potatoes, beans, bamboo, timber, firewood, charcoal, vegetables, and other special native products. This marketing activity has enabled collectives and commune members to increase their income by over 50 million yuan.

At present, over 700 trading centers and purchase and marketing service departments have sprung up throughout Guangdong Province, initially forming a Guangzhou-oriented network of purchase and marketing agents capable of communicating with producers and business interests in Guangdong and other provinces. Acting as commission agents for the state, they have purchased and sold agricultural and sideline products at negotiated prices. They have also taken advantage of their business connections in rural and urban Guangdong to successfully find markets or outlets for the three categories of agricultural and sideline products, thus stimulating production. Earlier, such products plus large quantities of bamboo, timber, firewood and charcoal piled up like mountains in Shaoguan Prefecture without buyers, thus adversely affecting the development of the diversified economy and causing commune members' income to drop.

Recently, the trading, purchase and marketing agencies in the prefecture took advantage of their business connections to successfully find markets for these products, thus solving a problem for their producers.

Since the beginning of this year, on the basis of local market demands and through the price negotiating practice, Guangdong's trading, purchase and marketing agencies have purchased large quantities of agricultural products from various parts of the province and other parts of the country and have sold them where such products were in short supply, thus causing the local markets to boom. Among these products were pork, eggs, aquatic products, chickens, rabbits, beans, fish, other daily necessities, building materials and means of production. Last November, the Guangzhou Municipal Undomesticated Animal Meat Procurement and Marketing Agency spent 20 days shipping in from other provinces over 500,000 catties of undomesticated animal meat to meet the local market needs. Among them were here and boar meat, chicken legs and pigeons.

While acting as commission agents for the state and buying and selling at negotiated prices, the trading centers have paid close attention to the relations between supply and demand on the market. Using the state-prepared price index as a guide, they have made it a policy to buy in things and stock them whenever such things are in excessive supply and to sell them when they are in great demand. Only thus can they deal blows to a few speculators and protect the interests of both producers and consumers. A recent survey of markets in over 20 major Guangdong cities by departments concerned shows that the average prices of 23 major agricultural and sideline products dropped by 15.4 percent as compared with early this year, while buying and selling on the market were equally strong.

9574
CSO: 4007

SUCCESS OF COMMUNE, BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISES IN GUANGZHOU DESCRIBED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Lu Mengyang [7120 1125 5017] and Li Tanghui [2621 2768 6540]]

[Text] In the suburbs of Guangzhou City, commune and brigade run enterprises have overcome many difficulties in the readjustment process and been brought back onto the track of steady development. Last year, the value of all the products of these enterprises totaled 130 million yuan, an increase of 6 percent over that of 1978. Twenty of these brigades had products valued at more than 1 million yuan. That was twice the number of brigades of that category of the previous year. The products of five brigades valued more than 10 million yuan, amounting to one-third of that of the total number of suburban brigades.

Commune and brigade enterprises of the suburbs are highly dependent upon the industries of the city. Following the readjustment of industries, the number of planned jobs dropped while the condition of sale and purchase of rural by-products changed as well to bring considerable hardship to the processing plants. As a result there was a reduction of production for a while. In order to get away from this passive condition, the district committee worked hard for readjustment and reorganization, based upon the policy of the central government calling for a forward march during readjustment. Those enterprises that did not suit the new situation and were about to cease operation were resolutely closed or merged and assisted in converting to different lines of production. These included agricultural machinery, machines, foundries, metal cutting and finishing, etc. Those enterprises whose products were not selling or whose raw material supplies were deficient were given support and assistance. Considerable efforts were exerted to find markets for them and to organize their raw material supply. Those enterprises that had good foundations and suitable lines of products were helped in their efforts to expand. Furthermore, foreign trade activities were launched. The industry of processing foreign products was introduced and service type industries were created. After all the strenuous endeavor, the number of commune and brigade run enterprises in the district did not decrease, and 232 types of new and extended products have been added. The increase is especially noticeable in textile and foreign trade areas. Food and tourist services have emerged

like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. Forty-one such enterprises had started in a period of several months, doing more than 175,000 yuan of business a month on the average.

In the process of readjustment, the district committee helped the commune and brigade enterprises implement the policy of distribution according to labor and develop a movement of thrift and increased production, centering upon high productivity, excellent quality, and low consumption. Beginning in May of last year, based upon the principle of being favorable for the development of production, an increase of income for the collective body, and the improvement of workers' living conditions, the district committee adopted many forms of contracting, profit sharing, etc. to resolve the contradiction between the commune and brigade on the one hand and the enterprise on the other. Meanwhile, the various enterprises also adopted the system of fixed wage plus bonus, piece work wage payment, etc. to implement the policy of wage payment according to labor contribution. In the past, the leather glove plant of Shiqi Brigade of Xinjiao Commune produced six dozen units per worker per day on the average. After the system of wage payment by the piece was adopted in November of last year, each person produced 13 dozen units per day, with some as many as 17 dozen. The result of the production increase and thrift movement has also been very obvious. The agricultural machinery station of the 23 brigades of Shijing Commune lost 600,000 yuan the year before last. After the movement started last year, aside from one of the brigades, all the remaining 22 brigades netted a profit. The total profit was 300,000 yuan.

6168
CSO: 4007

DEPENDING ON POLICY, SCIENCE, TO INCREASE OUTPUT URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by reporter Mo Pupu [5459 1788 3302]]

[Text] On the foundation of a bumper harvest of last year, what must be done in order to achieve a new overall growth in the five areas of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery? This is one of the problems the vast majority of the village cadres and farmers are discussing and struggling to find a solution to. This reporter has recently visited some of the counties of Shaoguan Prefecture to collect material for a report. I felt deeply that to be able to further improve agricultural production this year, they must depend on policy as well as science. This is no hope for success with one without the other.

Why do I say so? This problem may be best explained using the lessons learned from the experience of Qingyuan County concerning their late crop production last year.

Qingyuan County is one of the counties in Shaoguan Prefecture in which various policies of the Third Plenary Session have been more successfully implemented. Last year, they aggressively popularized the production responsibility system and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses, thus achieving significant increase in production of the early crop over the entire county. But they were unable to increase production of the late crop as well because of an early arrival of autumn chill. On the other hand, those counties situated to the north of Qingyuan, including Yingde, Nanxiong, Yechang, Lianxian, Lianshan, Liannan, Ruyuan, Shixing, and Yangshan where the temperature is usually lower than that of Qingyuan were able to achieve greater production of the late crop than Qingyuan. Similarly affected by the bad weather, why was the production result so different? One of the reasons may be the fact that those counties in the north implemented popularization of a hybrid paddy rice strain at the same time that they implemented various economic policies drafted by the Third Plenary Session. The hybrid paddy rice can usually be harvested around October, so that full harvest can be achieved even if the autumn chill should come early. Qingyuan County got the worst of it exactly on this account. Early maturing, high-yield strain was small in number, and they were unable to avoid the attack

of "cold dew wind." This fact explains why not only policy but also science must be depended on in order to be able to do agriculture well. The level of scientific cultivation technique must be raised according to what the local circumstances dictate. Various key measures for increasing production must be grasped, taking advantage of the situations and avoiding damage, so that an even greater economic return may be realized.

Planting needs to mind science. How could forestry, animal husbandry, sideline industry, and fishery production do without science in trying to increase production? Several years ago, when some mountain districts of this province attempted to afforest their areas, they insisted on planting thousands and tens of thousands of mu of fir trees alone. The results showed that many of the fir forests did not grow well. The growth was slow in many areas; some trees looked like small old men. Practice has proven that this way of afforestation was not as good in growth rate as a mixed forest. This touches upon the problem of scientific forest management. In other instances, some areas conscientiously implemented a policy concerning management of cattle for plowing. As a result, the number of cattle did increase, but the stature of the cattle became pitifully small. Some say that the cattle were only as big as sheep. The reason lay in the failure to improve the species. The cattle stock degenerated as a result of inbreeding. On my recent visit to Lianxian, I found that they had succeeded in breeding a kind of mixed breed cattle using frozen semen. This kind of cattle grows fast and is very powerful. The local water buffaloes grow to only 300-400 jin of body weight in 3-4 years, and are capable of plowing only 2.5 mu of field a day. The mixed breed cattle, on the other hand, grow to 600-700 jin in the same length of time and are capable of plowing 6 mu of field a day. It is evident from this that improving cattle breed is very important for improving production. In addition to these, other areas have already successfully carried out experimental warm water fish culture, mixed feed, artificial cultivation of mushrooms, black mushrooms, etc. which are all worth noticing. Once these scientific methods are popularized, the production can be significantly increased.

To be sure, there is more work that needs to be done about implementation of the policies. Conscientious implementation of the policies and the consequent enthusiasm of the masses topped by the scientific method of management is the only way we can open up the road to improved agricultural production.

"Spring is the key of the whole year." At this time when this year's production plan is being shaped everywhere, we must carefully summarize the lessons learned from the historical experiences, grasp well policy as well as science, and combining the local conditions, bring out a few practicable measures which will utilize the material as well as the human resources to the fullest extent. This is the only way we can expect to achieve a new overall increase in production in the five enterprises of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline industry, and fishery.

JIEXI COUNTY HAS BUMPER HARVESTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Cai Gengcang [5591 2577 5547] and Liu Yi [0491 6651]: "Great Increase in Food Production in 'Sweet Potato Country'"]

[Text] Following implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, authority for commune and brigade members of the Longtan Commune in Jiexi County to arrange their production on the basis of existing conditions has promoted a rapid growth of agricultural production. Last year, yields from both early and late crops amounted to 25,400 dan of grain more than the 1978 level, which had been the highest in history, for an increase of 16.2 percent. All of the 13 brigades and 308 production teams in the entire commune registered increased yields of varying amounts.

The Longtan Commune has always been called "sweet potato country." But during the excesses of the campaign against the "four pests," (rats, bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes), "taking grain as the key link" became "taking grain as the sole link." At the same time, brigades had no autonomy and crops could not be rotated, so a great decline occurred in sweet potato yields, and paddy rice production could not develop either. Once the "gang of four" was smashed, and particularly following implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, brigades and communes had autonomy. They placed sweet potatoes on a level equal with paddy rice, and took the situation as it existed to arrange production. Last year they cultivated more than 3,600 mu of sweet potatoes as a nearly crop for summer harvest, an increase of more than 250 mu over the same period 2 years previously. They also increased plantings of peanuts by more than 360 mu. The masses were satisfied with these arrangements and their enthusiasm showed an unprecedented upsurge. They went all out for scientific farming of the fields and implemented key measures for increasing yields, thereby harvesting great bumper harvests of foodstuffs from both early and late crops.

9432
CSO: 4007

LUODING COUNTRY BRIGADE ACHIEVES RECORD RICE YIELDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Li Zhisheng [2621 1807 3932] and Zhang Guodong [4545 0948 2767]: "Xikeng Brigade's per Mu Yields of Rice Surpass 2,000 Jin"]

[Text] Last year average per mu yields of rice for the Xikeng Brigade of Fucheng Commune in Luoding Country surpassed 2,000 jin. Total yields and per unit yields both exceeded the highest levels of history to make the brigade the first in Zhaoqing Prefecture with per mu rice yields in excess of 1 ton.

The Xikeng Brigade has been famous all along for its adherence to scientific farming to garner high yields. In 1974, per mu yields of rice surpassed the "double key links" with per unit yields of 1,744 jin. But beginning in 1976, a series of management methods formerly used in scientific farming of the fields were put in disarray by failure to heed objective conditions, and the blind promotion of three successive plantings of rice each year. As a result, grain production fluctuated without making any advance for 3 years in a row. At the end of the year before last, this brigade summarized the lessons of past experience, and last year did things on the basis of firm adherence to the objective laws governing agricultural production, reviving the cultivation of only two crops of rice. As a result of the revival of the effective scientific management methods used with two crops of rice in the past, plus the extension over a wide area of high yield hybrids such as Guichao, and by doing a good job of other purification and rejuvenation work, a bumper harvest was gained. Early crop per mu yields averaged 1,021 jin, and late crop per mu yields averaged 985 jin.

9432
CSO: 4007

PEASANTS COMPLAIN OF LUMBER SHORTAGE, WASTE

Fogang County

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 3

[Letters From Readers: "Complaints on Shortage and Waste of Lumber"]

[Text] Letter from Chen Nanshan [7115 0589 1472] of Huanghua Commune, Fogang County:

Comrade Editor:

Our Huanghua commune in Fogang County is a community mainly depending on forestry for a living. Inspired by the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our commune members have worked harder than ever to promote production, and are determined to effectively develop our forest resources as a contribution to the four modernizations. But we must take pains to point out that a large number of trees that were cut into logs last October are still left on the roadsides or in the mountains, and have rotted and deteriorated; although over a year has passed since then, no single purchaser has ever come to inquire about them. In the first 6 months of this year, over 600 cubic meters of classified lumber were found rotten; another 200,000 board feet of ship-lapped lumber now stacked in a sawmill were also found mostly rotten and useless. We have repeatedly asked authorities concerned to dispose of them without any further delay. Nevertheless, they either countered our request with many excuses or turned it down without any promise. Some comrades at a government forest outpost even declared that this was "your problem," and none of our business.

We are now really baffled by this question: at a time when lumber is badly needed by its users, why did the authorities concerned hesitate to let us move this forest resource out of the area and allow it to become rotten at the great expense of the state? How could the lumber purchase department justify this callous attitude toward our natural resources at a time when we are required to make a contribution to the four modernizations?

Zhongshan County

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Letter From the revolutionary committee of the Gangkou Commune of Zhongshan County:

Comrade Editor:

Our commune in Zhongshan County is a grain producing area crisscrossed with rivers. Grain-carrying wooden boats are our main transportation means. Our commune now has some 3,500 wooden boats of various sizes and 1,700 foot-pedalled grain threshers. Every year, over 1,400 cubic meters of lumber are needed to repair and maintain these farm tools in good shape or to build some new ones. In the past 2 or 3 years, lumber allocated to us by the state still fell 60 or 70 percent behind our actual need. A considerable portion of lumber shipped in from other areas and allocated to us by the state was found rotten and unusable. For example, nearly 70 percent of 50 cubic meters of lumber allocated to us by the state last April was not in good condition. Lack of good quality lumber required to repair and maintain our farm tools has caused the agricultural production costs to increase.

Many old and damaged wooden boats, foot-pedalled grain threshers and some other farm tools now urgently need repair. But the acute shortage of the necessary good-quality wood has made this repair impossible. According to statistics, nearly 70 percent of the wooden boats in our commune were damaged in varying degrees and, therefore, need to be repaired. Over 600 wooden boats damaged beyond repair are either grounded on land or went down in the rivers. As the late rice harvesting season is drawing near, lumber needed to repair over 1,300 foot-pedalled grain threshers is now still unavailable, and this may adversely affect our harvest. We suggest that the authorities concerned act immediately to provide us with the necessary lumber as a show of their support for agricultural production, so that we can use it to repair those farm tools without delay.

9574

CSO: 4007

ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE DESCRIBED

Commune Level

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "The Society of Science and Technology of Xinhui County Aggressively Carries Out Works Related to Popularization of Science; Their Experience Was Acclaimed at the Working Conference of the Society of Science and Technology Held Recently in This Province"]

[Text] The Society of Science and Technology and other associated literary societies of Xinhui County have enthusiastically carried out works and activities related to popularization of science and technical exchange aimed at the basic unit, the production teams, and the masses. They have thus demonstrated the contribution of the science and technology community to the four modernizations. Their experience received acclaim from those who attended the working conference of the Society of Science and Technology held recently in this province.

The Xinhui County Society of Science and Technology was established in 1958. Their activities were resumed in September 1978. Since then, 13 specialty societies and 3 basic scientific units consisting of Sheyuan Commune, Hetang Commune, and Huishenzhen have been organized, with a total membership of more than 1,300. As a result of activities organized and carried out aggressively by these scientific societies, more than 900,000 people all over the county have received scientific technology popularization education, and a number of technical problems related to agricultural production have been solved.

Various scientific societies of Xinhui County are regularly dispensing scientific popularization education in the field according to the actual needs of the basic units or according to the seasonal characteristics of the farm activities. Since last spring, the agricultural society has not only organized various agricultural technology training classes ranging from 6 to 9 months in length in order to systematically train the backbone of the agricultural technologists, but also dispatched the society members to the agricultural fronts in order to give lectures directly to the cadres and the masses, spreading the advanced technical knowledge concerning paddy rice management, cultivation and protection of seedlings from cold, scientific sericulture, cultivation of

sugarcane, and high-yield cultivation techniques of peanuts and citrus fruits. The medical society and the herbal medicine society have drafted a basic units activities plan for the entire year. These societies dispatch their members to the villages to deliver technical reports and to work together with the communal medical personnel to diagnose doubtful and difficult cases. In order to popularize basic theoretical knowledge, the various scientific societies of the county have organized with the cooperation of the concerned department a 1-year foreign language evening school, admitting more than 300 students to learn English and Japanese. They have further utilized available space in the Young People's Palace to establish a scientific books reading room, organized scientific games and activities including a model airplane contest, in order to popularize scientific knowledge among the young people. In addition to these activities, the scientific societies of the county have step-by-step expanded the area influenced by the scientific popularization through such media as scientific publications, science and technology films, and scientific knowledge recording and broadcasting.

Each society has organized activities of its members aimed at the technical problems related to agricultural production and especially those problems which are urgently in need of solution. They have enthusiastically participated in the scientific experiments of the masses. The live hog production in many communes of the county has been rather low in general. In order to change this state of affairs, animal husbandry and veterinarian societies dispatched their members to more than 10 communes and joined the masses in scientific experiments centered around solution of the problems related to standard feeding methods and feed preparation. Under the guidance of the societies concerned, these communes carried out a scientific hog breeding contest, searching for scientific method and the law governing quick fattening of hogs. They have thus significantly raised their hog production. The societies of chemical engineering, architecture, and mechanical engineering have also enthusiastically organized their members to carry out activities related to technological reform, and achieved more than 50 tangible results.

The scientific societies of Xinhui County have conscientiously implemented the policy of "double hundreds," by spreading scientific democracy, expanding technical exchange, and paying close attention to the demand and cry of the scientific and technical members. Various scientific societies all over the county have given more than 160 technical lectures, and more than 300 technical and scientific theses and reports have been written by their members. Use of chaff as a part of coarse feed for hogs was popularized as good feed which replaced the refined with the coarse during the period when the "gang of four" was rampant, which the scientific members did not dare to contradict. During the scientific exchange sessions, everybody liberated his thoughts, and the nutritional value of chaff was extensively debated and discussed. Now we have a scientific conclusion about this matter which was blindly practiced over so many years--the chaff feed which is harmful to the live hog's health.

County Organization

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "Dajiang Commune Establishes Scientific Popularization Organization; Popularizing Modern Scientific Knowledge Among Farmers"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The main battlefield of the scientific popularization work is the village and the main object for the popularization work is the vast majority of the masses. Therefore, it is necessary to establish scientific popularization organization at the level of commune so that the weak and scattered scientific and technological forces of the battalions and the teams may be organized and the activities related to scientific popularization may be brought to the masses well planned and organized. To be sure, the number of societies for the popularization of science at the levels of commune and basic unit which have already been established is still very small. While it is important that each area enthusiastically support and promote these activities, it is equally important not to fall victim to formalism and just make a loud noise. What is most important is to take into consideration the circumstances of each area and the demand of its scientific and technical members.

Since it was established a half year ago, the society for science and technology popularization of Dajiang Commune in Taishan County has popularized scientific technology and knowledge in the villages with plan and organization. They have achieved significant results and are welcomed by the farmers and the masses.

The society for popularization of science in Dajiang Commune has established seven committees for the popularization of science, including high-yielding rice and wheat, pest and disease watch and report, hybrid strains, hog breeding, fish culture, cash crops, and tile firing, with a membership of 72 today. Since its establishment, each committee has adopted multiple formats and enthusiastically carried out works related to popularization of science and technology centered around development of agricultural production. The committee to promote high-yielding rice and wheat has grasped a few subjects related to high-yield cultivation techniques, including rational fertilizer application, cultivation of strong seedlings, cultivation systems reform, and popularization of superior strains. The regular members of these committees work regularly on the experimental field individually. If necessary, they study collectively various technical measures that are to be taken in the next stage of production, serving as advisors to the commune party committee members who direct the production of the collective farm.

Take the experimental group of Longping Production Team of Shapu Battalion for example. They carried out an experiment on the late crop last year, by planting five fields with different densities. The results have proven that sparse planting was better than dense planting. The stem was heavier and the root system was more extensive, and the yield was approximately 35 percent greater

from the field planted with from 80 to 240 jin of seeds. This has become a highly persuasive teaching material for propagandizing and popularizing sparse planting as a means of raising healthy seedlings. The society for popularization of science, with the support of the commune party committee, adopted a format of on-site observation and brought commune and battalion cadres to the Longping production team for a number of times to observe various operations from sowing to harvesting. Raising the awareness of everybody this way, the mu average sowing of the late crop all over the commune was held at 80-100 jin, saving more than half of seed grain compared with the same period a year before. The committee for hog breeding gathered together 13 expert hog breeders from all over the commune and studied various problems related to hog breeding, including the scientific method of feed mix, clever use of minute elements and vitamins, prevention of common diseases, and pig-pen management. In order to enable a greater number of families which raise hogs to get the benefit of scientific hog breeding knowledge, they organized six lectures which more than 500 members from 10 battalions have attended. They have also printed and distributed more than 500 copies of pamphlets describing the experiences of scientific hog breeding at the Fanxiu production team. Through these activities carried out over several months, the experiences of the regular members of the committee, Chen Weiai [7115 4850 7224] and Li Cao [2621 2347], concerning techniques for fattening hogs fast have been wide spread and have propelled a large mass into action.

Various fronts of Dajiang Commune and its various departments have whole-heartedly supported the activities of the society for popularization of science. The commune culture station has over the months devoted 10 special columns for popularization of science, and published 12 issues of "Dajiang Science and Technology." It has further organized regular broadcast of topics related to science and technology, and taped lectures, and made arrangement for science and technology slide shows. The commune animal husbandry station lent 3,000 yuan to the Fanxin production team in support of their experiment to standardize feed and to buy hog stock. The commune food station, too, voluntarily lent funds to the Renhe production team to carry out research work related to verification of the effectiveness of "the hog fattening agent."

9113
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION WORK--By the end of February 1980, 60,000 mu of trees had been planted in the six counties, and two suburban areas of Guangzhou. A total of 26,000 mu of land had also been built for planting trees. The people in these areas have also cultivated 1,590 mu of tree seedlings. At present, some communes, brigades and state forestry farms have begun carrying out afforestation, planting a total of 17,000 mu of various trees. They have also planted 96,000 trees around villages and houses and along rivers and highways. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 11 Mar 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

WUMING COUNTY AGRICULTURE--By 24 February, the people in Wuming County have collected 16.35 million dan of all kinds of manure, irrigated 117,000 mu of farmland, applied manure to 32,800 mu of farmland and sowed 7,800 mu of early rice seedlings. In 1979, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery were fully developed in the county. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Feb 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

HEBEI COUNTY IMPROVES ALKALINE LAND

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 p 2

[Article from Xinhua in Shijiazhuang: "Quzhou County Clears Up 230,000 Mu of Saline Soil. Finds Means To Thoroughly Transform Drought, Waterlogging, Alkalinity and Salinity; Unified Plans for Control"]

[Text] With the help of the Saline and Alkaline Soils Improvement Research Unit of Beijing Agricultural University, Quzhou County in Hebei Province has carried out overall control of 230,000 mu of saline and alkaline land. Early results are already apparent, with grain yields climbing year after year.

The northern part of Quzhou County has historically been a place that has suffered severe damage from drought, waterlogging, salinity and alkalinity. Following Liberation, the masses in the area waged a battle against the salinity and alkalinity, but they lacked scientific knowledge, so they would sometimes try pits into which the alkalinity could be flushed, and at other times they would try upraised fields. By digging out and filling in, and filling in and digging out, they tried many times to clear it away, but results were minuscule. For a long time agricultural production languished in a backward state. In the autumn of 1973, Beijing Agricultural University's Saline and Alkaline Soils Improvement Research Unit's center in Quzhou County, working together with the masses in the area, explored new ways of transforming the salt water over an area of 6000 mu of land in 6 brigades in Zhangzhuang to find an overall solution to the drought, waterlogging, alkalinity and salinity. After several years of arduous toil, it was found that a combination of deep and shallow wells with ditches, pumping out of salt water and replacing it with fresh water, plus the construction of a soil and underwater monitoring system, permitted irrigation during drought, discharge of water when waterlogging occurred, the conversion of alkaline soil to good soil, and the changing of saline water for fresh. Zhangzhuang with its strongly alkaline soil produced grain yields of 216 jin per mu in 1973. In 1974 these yields rose to 400 jin; in 1975 and 1976 they exceeded 500 jin; and in 1977 they reached 800 jin. The transformation among the brigades of Zhangzhuang startled the broad masses of cadres and people in the salt and alkali area and made the county committee see a way of thoroughly transforming areas wasted by drought, waterlogging, salinity, and alkalinity.

In the spring of 1978, the Quzhou CCP Committee organized more than 40 technicians and cadre to make a thoroughgoing investigation and study of the land forms, the soil, the hydrology and geology, and crop cultivation in the northern part of the county. They divided 230,000 mu of drought stricken, waterlogged, saline and alkaline soils into 4 control areas and they drew up separate concrete plans on 10 subjects including the ditches, channels, forests, roads, and wells throughout the area. They drew sketches of the control area showing the situation as it existed and sketches showing planned overall control. With these in hand, they aroused the masses, and from discussions back and forth they improved their plans to accord even better with the actual situation. In order to assure that the plans would be carried out smoothly, the county commission specially set up an overall command headquarters for overall control over an area of 230,000 mu of saline and alkaline soil. The 8 communes and 118 brigades in the control area also set up corresponding organizations for unified planning and unified direction in carrying out overall control in a planned and focused way.

Scientific control of alkalinity requires a large number of cadres and technicians who understand the principles and methods for scientific alkali control. To this end, members from among the leadership of the Quzhou county CCP Committee, as well as regular cadres, conscientiously studied science and technology and went to the actual sites to carry out inspections and humbly learn from instructors at the Beijing Agricultural Institute. Quzhou County also ran a school to train scientific and technical personnel in the overall control of alkalinity. To this school they sent cadres from communes and brigades in the county, old farmers, and agricultural technicians from communes and brigades. During the past 4 years, this school has trained a total of more than 1,780 people. During the same period it also produced for the production teams more than 400 quick measuring boxes to measure the quality of soil and water thus playing an active role in the scientific control of alkalinity in this county.

During the past 2 years rapid advances have been made in the overall control of 230,000 mu of saline and alkaline land in Quzhou County. A total of 72 deep wells were sunk, 544 shallow wells were dug, and half of the planned tasks have been completed. More than 3000 dry ditches, branch ditches, and interconnecting ditches were dug, and 3.14 million cubic meters of earth were moved. More than 6,600 mu of land was leveled, and more than 1.4 million trees were planted. Preliminary results of first efforts at controlling the saline and alkaline land are already visible, with grain yields climbing steadily year after year. Per mu grain yields in 1978 increased by 49 jin over 1977. In 1979 when a drought occurred such as had not been seen in 100 years, per mu grain yields also increased 48 jin over the previous year.

9432
CSO: 4007

FRIENDSHIP FARM SETS NEW PRODUCTIVITY RATE RECORD

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Lü Huanxin [0712 3562 0207] and Wang Laixi [3769 0171 0823]; "The 2nd Brigade of the 5th Branch of the Friendship Farm Sets a New Labor Production Rate Record: Each Farm Laborer Produces 430,000 Jin of Grains and Beans"]

[Text] The XINHUASHE correspondent Lü Huanxin and the XINHUASHE reporter Wang Laixi report that the 2nd Brigade of the 5th Branch of the Heilongjiang Friendship Farm imported from the United States last year a set of advanced agricultural implements and advanced agricultural technology with which they carried out experiments in agricultural modernization, obtaining pleasing results that year. This year they established a new record in the agricultural labor productivity rate, planting 25,000 mu of foodgrains and legumes. The average per mu production of 238 jin for last year was raised to 351 jin this year, an increase of 47 percent. Overall production reached 8.776 million jin. Calculations based on the 20 farm workers who directly participated in production work then show an average per person grain production of 438,800 jin, over once again as great as the rate of 210,000 jin produced per person last year. If calculations are made on the basis of the total work used in the entire process of agricultural production, then each element of the labor force produced 218,900 jin of grains and legumes, an increase of 38.1 percent over last year. The entire year's operations netted 320,000 yuan of profit, and after deducting the company's reserves and the year-end bonus fund, the net profit of 256,000 yuan was turned over to the state.

The 2nd Brigade's ability to greatly raise the labor productivity rate is inseparable from the gradual perfection of the socialization of production. Friendship Farm and the party committee of the 5th Branch Farm strove to create conditions for the 2nd Brigade to specialize production by excusing its workers from some auxiliary labor so they could concentrate their strength on advancing production.

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

SHANGZHI COUNTY TREE PLANTING--Shangzhi County, Heilongjiang Province, now has 1 million mu of forests. Some 75 percent of the county's land area is covered with trees. The 150,000 mu of saplings planted prior to 1965 have become full-grown trees in the county. The county had produced 2,500 cubic meters of lumber in 1979. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

HENAN FOOD RATIONS INCREASE FOLLOWING BUMPER HARVEST

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] Following a bumper harvest last year in Henan Province, which has been historically notorious throughout the land for low crop yields and numerous calamities, a general improvement took place in the level of grain consumption by the peasants. Collective distribution of grain to the farming population throughout the province rose by about 20 jin in 1978 to an average 378 jin per person. When a prize in grain for grain output in excess of production targets was added to this amount, plus further additions of grain sales for farmers' sideline products and the harvests of grain from private plots, most people had more than 500 jin of grain for consumption during the year. This was an outstanding characteristic of grain distribution work in rural villages in Henan Province last year, where greater production with greater consumption was instituted while taking account of the collective welfare of the country.

Last year Henan Province created a new historical record in total amount of grain produced with commodity grain provided the state surpassing those of any previous year. Given these circumstances, appropriate increase in grain consumption by commune members was beneficial to the improvement of the lives of the masses and in mustering their zeal for developing production. Consequently, according to circumstances prevailing in each area, unified plans were made with consideration for all concerned and appropriate arrangements were made to permit the peasants, insofar as possible, to eat more and eat somewhat better.

9432
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

CAVE-GROWN MUSHROOMS--Zhengzhou, 18 Mar--The successful experience of Gongxian County, Henan Province, central China in producing mushrooms in caves in hilly regions has drawn the attention of a national trade corporation. Listed as one of China's centres of mushroom production, the county has this year planted spring mushrooms over 200,000 square meters, nine times the area so planted last year. The county purchased a total of 55 tons of fresh mushrooms last autumn. Mushrooms can be grown in the county in all seasons, and two or three crops are available. The county has built a workshop to breed mushroom spores, and has so far bred 200,000 bottles of mushroom spores. The county's commercial department helped production teams overcome difficulties in mushroom production by allocating to them some 20,000 yuan of interest-free loans. Technicians were invited from outside to advise on mushroom-breeding. They also trained 368 technicians for the county. [0W181051 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 18 Mar 80 0W]

SPRING AFFORESTATION RALLY--The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a provincial broadcast mobilization rally on spring afforestation in the hall of the Henan military district on the afternoon of 4 March. Liu Jie, standing secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Henan; Qiao Mingfu and Zhao Wenfu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; (Wang Jingzhang) and (Guo Tan), standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee; (Shi Yi), vice governor of Henan; (Yang Zhongyi), deputy commander of the Henan military district; and other leadership comrades attended the rally. Also present were some 1,000 people including responsible comrades of all provincial units and institutes of higher education, provincial and municipal office cadres and PLA commanders and fighters. On behalf of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, Comrade Liu Jie made an important speech. Comrade (Guo Tan), standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial CCP committee, presided. (Yang Zhongyi), deputy commander of the Henan military district; (Liu Chunwei), deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CYL Committee; and (Liu He), vice chairman of the Henan Women's Federation, also spoke. [HK080021 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 80 HK]

TECHNICAL MEASURES USED TO RAISE WHEAT PRODUCTION

Huanggang HUBEI NONGYE KEXUE [HUBEI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 10, 5 Oct 79 pp 1-4

[Article by the Hubei Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and the Hubei Provincial Agricultural Sciences Academy: "Several Technical Measures Used To Raise Wheat Production"]

[Text] Wheat is one of the major food grain crops of our province. During the past 2 years, wheat production has developed relatively rapidly. Based on last year's great increase in yield, another bumper harvest was achieved this year. Practice proves wheat is a high yield and stable yield crop. At present, our province's average per mu yield of wheat has not yet broken the 300 jin record but the potential for increased yield is great. To realize the goal set by the provincial committee to produce a total of 8 billion jin of summer food grains next year, the level of scientific planting of wheat must be further elevated and key measures must be grasped tightly. In wheat production, each region has its own good experience. We have only presented some opinions concerning several technical measures in dealing with some of the problems that exist in production for reference.

I. Sow the Seeds Well

Full seedlings, uniform seedlings, even seedlings and strong seedlings of wheat are the foundations of bumper yields of wheat. In unit area yield, increased production depends upon increased number of spikes, and increased number of spikes depends upon increased number of seedlings. Therefore, sowing wheat well, efforts to raise the quality of sowing, and assuring a definite basic number of seedlings are the foundations for achieving high yields of wheat.

1. Deep tilling and fine preparation of land. Deepening the tilling layer and fine preparation of the land greatly affect germination of wheat, development of the root system and growth of the wheat seedlings. At some places in our province, the land is plowed only in a shallow manner, the land is prepared roughly, wet fields are well drained, and all of these are important causes of nonuniform germination and poor growth of wheat plants.

Therefore, measures must suit local conditions. The tilling layer must be deepened. The tilling layer should be gradually deepened to 6 to 8 cun. In regions of double cropping of rice and wheat or triple cropping regions, water must be drained in time according to soil quality before harvesting rice. After harvest, the field should be turned over, tilled and aired in a timely manner. Where the topography is low and marshy, and in regions where the underground water level is high, ditches must be conscientiously dug so that accumulation of water can be drained away early. In hilly regions and on slopes, attention must be paid to seizing the moment when the soil's moisture is still suitable for planting, to preserving soil moisture, tilling the soil and preparing the soil. In double cropping regions of cotton and wheat where stems are uprooted late, the fields must be prepared and seeds must be sown as the stems are uprooted.

2. Timely sowing. When sowing, the seeds must not be sown too late or too early and the sowing period must not be prolonged. Early sowing at the appropriate time should be done so that the plants will tiller early. Overly early sowing will cause the plants to grow too prosperously in winter and jointing easily occurs before the end of the year. Overly late sowing will cause late germination, the number of tillers will be few, the roots will not root deeply and the plants will easily be damaged by cold. According to production practices and temperatures over the years in our province, the sowing period in northern Hubei for semi-winter varieties should begin from October 15 and end at the end of October. The sowing period for spring varieties should be between the last 10 days of October and the beginning of November. In the Jianghan plain and southeastern Hubei, the sowing periods should be later by 5 to 7 days. Within the sowing period, manpower, draft animal labor force and machinery should be concentrated to sow the seeds in time. Sowing must be done fast and well and the sowing period should be as brief as possible.

3. Safeguarding full seedlings. At present, in large area production, fertility is relatively low, management is not refined and not exact, and the percentage of formation of spikes on the single plant is low, often only one spike is formed on one seedling. Thus, the number of seedlings is closely related to the amount of yield, yet at every place there is a shortage in the basic number of seedlings, generally only 120,000 to 150,000 and even less, and missing seedlings and broken ridges are serious, generally about 10 percent. Thus, soil fertility and light energy are greatly wasted. Therefore, efforts must be made to assure seedlings and a definite number of basic seedlings. The number of basic seedlings is determined by soil fertility, crop opening, variety and time of sowing. Generally, for paddy field wheat, 20 to 25 jin of seeds per mu are sown per mu with between 150,000 and 180,000 of basic seedlings. In triple cropping wheat fields, the amount of seeds sown must be appropriately increased to use density to make up for lateness. In highly fertile fields, the amount of seeds sown should be appropriately reduced to about 150,000 basic seedlings per mu. In infertile soils, the amount of seeds sown should not be too large, about 200,000 basic seedlings would be appropriate. Before sowing, the percentage

of germination must be determined, and the amount of seeds to be sown must be calculated according to the percentage of germination. In fields with missing seedlings and broken ridges, the seedlings must be surveyed and the missing seedlings must be replaced. Dense places should be thinned and the seedlings removed should be used to replace missing seedlings, or wholesale transplant of seedlings should be implemented to assure the presence of full seedlings.

4. Reasonably determine the proportion of sowing. In double cropping cotton and wheat regions, one should begin by considering achieving a double bumper harvest of food grain and cotton and by emphasizing both to correctly handle the conflict between cotton and wheat. The proportion of wheat sown in cotton fields should be between 40 and 50 percent. Experience over the years at various localities indicates the better method of sowing cotton is in wide and narrow rows. Appropriate distances of wide rows should be between 2.2 and 2.6 chi but not over 2.8 chi, and the narrow rows should be between 1.4 and 1.6 chi but not less than 1 chi. When rows are reserved for cotton, they should not be less than 1 chi apart. When conditions are favorable, wheat can be sown over the entire field and cotton seedlings can be cultivated and then transplanted. This will favor achieving double bumper harvests of food grain and cotton. Paddy field wheat can be sown in deep trenches with narrow sides throughout the field.

II. Applying Sufficient Base Manure and Applying Reasonable Amounts of Sidedressings

Deficiency of fertilization is an outstanding problem in wheat production in our province. According to analysis, the production of every 100 jin of wheat consumes 3 jin of pure nitrogen from the soil, 1 to 1.5 jin of phosphate, and 3 to 4 jin of potassium oxide. To satisfy the need for the growth and development of wheat, sources of fertilizers must be created. Farm manure must be accumulated and created in abundance, application of chemical fertilizers should be increased and the application should be reasonable to fully develop the effect of fertilizers in increasing yield.

1. Applying sufficient base manure. Applying sufficient base manure is the material basis for cultivating strong seedlings. It stimulates early growth and rapid development of wheat seedlings, enables the seedlings to safely winter, and continuously provides nutrients for the middle and latter period of growth of wheat, it assures the needs for the growth and development of wheat. In some regions in our province, the base manure in wheat fields is characterized by "a minute amount of one and none of the three others," i.e., there is only a minute amount of base manure, there is no humus, there is no deep application and there is no even application. This situation must be changed. The base manure for wheat should be mainly farm manure. Coarse and fine manure should be combined and emphasis should be placed on both nitrogen and phosphorus. Some nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers should be appropriately added to base manure for good results. The amount of fertilization in ordinary fields should be 3,000 jin of superior quality farm manure and 30 jin of ammonium hydrocarbonate and phosphorous fertilizers.

Utilizing the opening after harvesting early crops (early, intermediate rice, corn) to plant a season of short period green manure of tamarisk or mung bean is a good way to solve the problem of base manure for wheat and can be popularized on a trial basis.

2. Sidedressing early for tillering. The wheat plant begins to tiller after growing three leaves. The percentage of formation of spikes is high when tillering occurs early, and the spikes are large and the number of grains on the spikes are plentiful. If there is a nutritional deficiency at this time, the plant will not tiller or will have only few and weak tillers. In many wheat fields in our province there is a deficiency of base manure, and there is no fertilization for seeds, thus the wheat seedlings are not strong. Therefore, these fields must be sidedressed in a timely manner with fertilizers for the growth of seedlings during the three leaves stage to stimulate tillering. Between 15 and 20 jin of ammonium sulphate can be applied for each mu, or human waste and urine of 10 to 20 dan can be applied for each mu.

3. Observing the seedlings to apply fertilizers for jointing. The period from returning green to jointing is the period that establishes the number of spikes, the number of spikelets and the number forming stage is the period that establishes the number of seed grains. Therefore, the period from returning green to spike formation is the key period to produce more spikes and large spikes. During this period, the need for fertilizers constitutes about 50 percent of the total amount of fertilizers needed. If there is a nutritional deficiency, the number of ineffective tillers will increase, the number of grains on the spikes will greatly be reduced and the thousand grain weight will greatly be reduced. Therefore, sidedressing for jointing has a visible effect upon raising the fruiting percentage and assuring that the tillers will become spikes. At some places, sidedressing is only applied before the end of the year, and after the new year, fertilizers are not applied. This practice follows the saying that "it is better within the year (to sidedress the fields) than after the year (ends)" and "fertilizing in spring will produce only a batch of grass." Thus frequently, human waste and urine and chemical fertilizers are applied in winter, in December when it is raining or snowing. This is a big waste because after winter has arrived, the temperatures drop and the growth of the wheat seedlings slows, their ability to absorb fertilizers weakens, decomposition and conversion of fertilizers are slow, and the fertilizers cannot fully develop their effectiveness, a lot is thus lost, washed away and wasted. This application of fertilizers should be moved to the time of jointing for better results. Application of fertilizers for jointing should be based on observations made of the seedlings. When the wheat seedlings yellow, such fertilizers should be applied early and heavily. If the leaves are deep green, the leaves are large, the stems are thin and soft, such fertilizers should not be applied or should be delayed. The time of application is generally between the last 10 days of February and the first 10 days of March, when the first node of the main stem of the wheat plant has already extended. Overly early application will increase the number of ineffective

tillering and overly late application will easily cause the plants to remain green and mature late. In fields where soil fertility is weak and growth poor, applying such fertilizers at the time of returning green will produce good results.

4. Supplementary fertilization to prevent early withering. If the wheat fields have an insufficient reserve strength, the leaves will wither early, the seed grains will not be able to receive sufficient nutrients, many sterile spikelets will be formed, and the seed grains will be empty. If the leaves of plants in the spike bearing stage are slightly yellow, and the plants often collapse, a sidedressing of fertilizers for spike bearing should be applied before emergence of the boot leaf. Between 6 and 7 jin of ammonium sulphate should be applied in each mu. At the time the wheat plants head and flower, 2 percent of urea, calcium superphosphate or 0.2 percent of dihydropotassium phosphate can be sprayed on the surface of the leaves once or twice. This will raise the thousand grain weight by 2 to 3 grams.

III. Combining Stimulation and Control, Manage the Fields Well

The heart of field management is taking effective measures of stimulation and control to transform the conflicts in the course of growth of wheat, transforming unfavorable factors into favorable factors during the course of growth, and create a good environment for the growth of wheat so that it will develop in the direction favorable to increasing production and towards bumper harvests.

1. Late seedlings and early management. In recent years, our province's late crop wheat fields of double cropping of wheat and cotton and triple cropping of wheat, rice and rice have fixed areas at each locality. The yield of the late wheat crop is not high mainly because of "lateness." But experience of each locality shows high yields are still possible if effective measures which suit the local conditions are taken to strive for early germination and early development of the plants of the late wheat crop and to produce large spikes and plenty of spikes. Early germination of late sown seeds must be realized on a foundation of carefully prepared land. The seeds must be soaked to stimulate germination. The seeds should be sown when they show white. When dryness and drought occur, measures must be taken in a timely manner to resist dryness so that earliness is achieved despite lateness. The three kinds of seeds must be destroyed (bunchy seeds, deep seeds, exposed seeds), and the four properties of seedlings must be strived for (full seedlings in the field, uniform seedlings, even seedlings and strong seedlings). Late crop wheat must be managed as soon as it is planted. Fertilization for seedlings must be early to stimulate rooting and increases in tillering so that the tillers may winter. In winter, slow growth of the wheat seedlings need not be remedied by over fertilization to stimulate the seedlings. This will prevent a sudden burst of fertility from the fertilizers in spring which will lead to an over abundance of ineffective tillers, thin and soft stems, remaining green, lodging, and reduction in yield. During the latter growth period of late wheat, damage due to insect

pests and disease is more serious than that of timely sown wheat, and thus early prevention and early treatment should be implemented.

2. Prosperous seedlings should be managed tightly. When the plants are transplanted too early, warm temperatures in winter will cause the seedlings to grow too prosperously before the year ends. If the growth of this kind of prosperous seedlings is not controlled in time, the seedlings will grow profusely and will joint before the year ends, and the seedlings will easily be harmed by cold, or jointing will occur too early in the new year, and seedlings will encounter "reverse spring coldness," young spikes will freeze to death, causing a reduction in yield. To control prosperous growth of the seedlings, measures to slow the growth by reducing irrigation of the seedlings are as follows: (1) Hoe deeply. The side roots of the prosperous seedlings are removed by hoeing to suppress growth of the part above ground and stimulate growth of the underground part. (2) Packing the soil. On a clear day before the prosperous seedlings joint, and after the dew has dried, a stone roller is used to pack the field. The number of times of packing should be determined by the actual situation. (3) Banking the soil. Soil from ditches or broken soil is used and spread evenly over the wheat seedlings. (4) Thinning the seedlings. Where soil is fertile, density is high, tillers are plentiful, and where seeds are sown early and seedlings are planted in lines or where there are "knotted" seedlings, part of the seedlings must be thinned so that weak seedlings can become strong seedlings. Wheat seedlings that have grown too prosperously will suffer retarded growth because the nutrients in the soil have been overly depleted and the soil fertility is deficient. In this case, pig pen waste or cattle barn manure and dred fertilizers should be the major fertilizers to be heavily applied as fertilizers for the waxy ripe stage to satisfy the need for nutrients during the latter growth period of wheat seedlings.

3. Observing the seedling to prevent lodging. In fields where a trend in lodging has occurred due to improper cultivation during the early period of growth, timely measures should be taken. Wheat fields in which the wheat plants have large dark green leaves and thin soft stems should be packed tightly before the plants joint. If the fields are not packed tightly, 0.2 percent of chlormequat chloride can be sprayed once or twice over the seedlings during the period of jointing.

IV. Thoroughly Grasp the Work in Improving Ditches and Sides, Establish the Plants Firmly To Resist Disasters and Seize Bumper Harvests

The root system of wheat can reach over 1 meter in depth. Most of it is distributed within the soil layer 8 cun from the surface of the ground. The depth reached by the roots of wheat plants is closely related to the amount of waterlogging of the soil. As the masses say, "deep ditches attract deep roots." The good or poor growth of the root system also directly affects the growth of the parts of the plant above ground. Thus digging ditches well is an important measure in seizing bumper yields of wheat. According to surveys, the entire course of growth of wheat requires about 400 centimeters

of water. In many places in our province, the amount of rainfall during the growth period of wheat is over 500 centimeters, and a large amount of rainfall is concentrated in April and May. This greatly exceeds the amount of wheat's physiological need for water. Over abundance of moisture in the soil will create widespread damage due to waterlogging, cause serious disease and insect pest damage, early withering, and lodging. In recent years, our province grasped the work in improving ditches and sides and achieved remarkable results. But some places have not paid enough attention to the function of digging ditches. In some places, ditches are not dug before sowing and are plowed over after sowing. Some of the "three ditches" do not match, some are inwardly connected but not outwardly. When rain falls, the field still becomes waterlogged, and especially along the rivers and banks around lakes, separation of drainage and irrigation is neglected, and dryland crops and paddy crops are connected together, creating a situation in which "paddy fields surround dryland fields." Waterlogging must be eradicated completely from these regions. Basic farmland construction must be carried out in a big way. Stable yielding and high yielding fields that can be drained and irrigated should be built. Each locality should continue to grasp improvement of ditches and sides well. The standard for ditches should be as follows: Side ditches should be deeper than the tilling layer. The middle ditches should be deeper than the side ditches. The peripheral ditches should be 1.2 to 1.5 chi or deeper to truly realize proper matching of the "three ditches" so that visible water can be drained and unexposed water can be filtered to lower the underground water level and fully develop the function of ditches to increase production.

V. Early Prevention and Early Control To Assure Increased Yield and Bumper Harvests

Two major diseases of wheat (cereal scab and rust) and one insect pest (armyworm) plague our province's wheat. The policy of "taking prevention as the key in comprehensive prevention and control" in plant protection work must be firmly and thoroughly implemented to prevent and control disease and insect pests of wheat well. The experience of Longping Commune of Guangji County must be actively popularized in the prevention of cereal scab disease. Based on well dug ditches, lowered underground water level and the selective use of disease resistant varieties, prevention and control with chemicals should be conducted. At the beginning period of heading and flowering of wheat, 0.1 percent of carbendaxol or thiophanate solution between 120 and 150 jin can be used for each mu and applied twice. The effectiveness can reach over 80 percent. In recent years, the incidences of loose smut of wheat have increased. At places where the disease has occurred, the seed must be treated using lime water to soak the seeds. The method is to use 1 jin of lime to 100 jin of water to make 1 percent lime water and soak the seeds for one day at an atmospheric temperature of 35°C, a day and a half at a temperature of 30°C, or 2 days at a temperature of 25°C. After the seeds are soaked they are taken out, washed, dried, and sown. The way to prevent rust disease is mainly to use disease resistant varieties and use chemicals for prevention as a supplementary measure to eradicate rust disease.

at the spot and the surface levels. The occurrence of armyworms must be forecast and reported. The moths must be attracted and the larvae destroyed. Chemicals must be applied strategically to destroy the armyworm at the adult stage and before the third year larva stage.

In addition, good harvesting is also an important link in realizing high yields and bumper harvests of wheat. Attention must be paid to timely harvest, threshing and timely drying of the seed grains so that every seed is recovered and placed in storage and bumper yields and bumper harvests are realized.

9296
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

XIANGYANG PREFECTURE AFFORESTATION--By 2 March, the people in Xiangyang Prefecture planted 380,000 mu of trees, accounting for 80 percent of the whole year's afforestation plans. At the same time, they planted 25.6 million trees around villages and houses and along rivers and highways, accounting for 85 percent of the plans. On 1 March, leading comrades of the Xiangyang Prefectural CCP Committee, the Xiangyang Prefectural Administrative Commissioner's Office and the military subdistrict led 1,500 office cadre, commanders and fighters to take part in afforestation in a brigade. Some 320,000 people have plunged into the activities of afforestation throughout the prefecture. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 HK]

COTTON PRODUCTION--In late February, the agricultural bureau, the grain bureau and the supply and marketing cooperatives in Jingshou signed contracts with 12 counties on cotton production. The contracts stipulated that the grain ration for the cotton growing peasants who have fulfilled the state plans must not be lower than 570 jin. There are 4.15 million mu of cotton farmland in this prefecture. The total output of ginned cotton accounted for 50 percent of the cotton throughout the province. In 1979, the average per mu yield of cotton in this prefecture was 111 jin. The cotton output in Tianmen County in 1979 was 1 million dan. This county has now sown 785,000 mu of cotton. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

HUNAN

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION WORK--By 8 March, the people in Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture had planted trees on 2.67 million mu of mountain areas, built 0.5 million mu of land for planting trees and planted trees on 0.3 million mu in other areas. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK]

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT--Hunan Province strives to develop forestry. In 1979, the province afforested nearly 5 million mu by mountainous land; planted some 190 million trees near villages, along roads and streams and by houses; and regenerated more than 300,000 mu of marshland. The province also planted some 6.1 million mu of camellia--oil trees, 1.6 million mu of tong trees and 500,000 mu of bamboo; gathered more than 3 million jin of tree seeds; and cultivated more than 100,000 mu of saplings. In the province, 22 counties have been designated as major forestry counties and 701 communes have been instructed to develop forestry as their main production. In 1979, the province turned 1.1 million mu of farmland, which used to be forest land, into forest land again. In 1979, an additional fund of 2 million yuan was invested in state tree farms in Hunan Province. [OW171419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

EXPERIMENTAL INTEGRATED COMPANY A SUCCESS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 80 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Wuxian County Experimental Integrated Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial Company is Pleasant Success"]

[Text] Last August the three communes Dongting [3159 1656], Guangfu [0342 4395] and Weiting [0787 0080] of Wuxian [0702 4905] county, Jiangsu, began an experimental integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial company which has already achieved pleasing results.

These three communes already have 19 commerical retail departments and a commercial network of shops which handle agricultural side-line products, commune industry products, local products, food and drink, haircuts and tailoring. They sell over 400 kinds of products which they have processed or made. Among them are tea leaves, sweet-scented osmanthus, fruit products, salted fish, flowers and wood, all bought, processed and sold in one coordinated process. By the end of last year the volume of business reached over 4.2 million yuan.

Although the integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial company created by these three communes of Wuxian county have not been long in operation, nonetheless they have a number of special features.

1. The rural avenues of commerce are much more open than before. Commune commerce can function as a "supplement" to state commerce, and wherever state commerce is unable to provide production materials commune commerce can organize its own purchases, and when state commerce does not purchase products commune commerce can organize its own sales. For example, Dongting commune produces abundant fish and fruit products so it needs tong oil to maintain the boats and ladders to pick the fruit. In the past, the commerce departments made allocations according to a plan, supplying however many items they received, which was never enough to satisfy the demand. After the establishment of the

integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial company, they met an agricultural emergency and helped production needs by taking only two months to bring back seven tons of tong oil and the wood to make the ladders.

2. It has promoted the development of a diversified economy. Because they have the right to process and sell agricultural side-line products, all of these three communes proceeded from their local real situations and took steps in formulating and developing their own special agricultural side-line production.

Dongting commune primarily developed flowers and fruits with secondary development of fishing, tea and grains, last winter developing another 1,000 mu of citrus trees. Guangfu commune primarily developed grains with secondary development of mulberries and fishing, last winter developing another 400 mu of mulberry fields. Weiting commune primarily developed grains with secondary development of fishing and mulberries, with emphasis on developing fish hatching. These three communes already have over 21,000 mu of fruit trees, over 8,900 mu of mulberry fields and over 10,000 mu of fish ponds all of which constitutes the first step in forming a production base.

3. It has increased the collective income. Take Dongting commune's citrus operation for example, last year the commune's integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial company purchased on behalf of the state 60,000 dan of citrus fruit, processed 7,000 dan of canned goods and aided the production teams in organizing the sale of 40,000 dan of fruit. These three items increased the income by over 130,000 yuan.

4. It has enlivened the market. After the communes started to engage in commerce the market towns where these three communes are located increased by 19 the number of retail departments and commercial outlets, putting over 400 additional various products on the market, and making available again such long unseen local snacks as zongzi dumplings and tangtuan dumplings. Such hard to find foods such as soybean milk, soybean curd, and oil soybean curd again were in supply.

5. It provided a solution for excess labor force. In only five months the integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial company of these three communes found places for over 50 youths awaiting work and for a group of seasonal temporary workers.

11582
CSOF 4007

BRIEFS

TONGSHAN COUNTY SPRING FARMING--Tongshan County, Jiangsu has prepared 1.2 million jin of hybrid rice seeds for sowing to the county's 550,000 mu hybrid rice fields. Some 1.6 million cubic meters of fertilizers have been accumulated for spring farming. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW]

JINTAN COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION--Cadres and commune members in Jintan County, Jiangsu, are making preparations to plant cotton. The per-mu yield of cotton in its 50,000 mu of cotton fields in 1979 was 100 jin. The county plans to expand the total area of cotton fields to 70,000 mu this year. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW]

RUDONG COUNTY FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION--An upsurge of spring farmland capital construction has been whipped up in Rudong County, Jiangsu Province. Some 65,000 people are engaged in building water conservancy projects while a 200,000-strong labor force is taking part in building ditches, clearing mountains and building other subsidiary projects. Last year, the county organized a labor force to dig and dredge more than 2,000 streams, canals and ditches, thus improving the irrigation and drainage of 350,000 mu of land. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW]

FENG COUNTY AFFORESTATION-- Cadres and the masses in Feng County, Jiangsu, are launching shock activities to plant trees this spring. As an advanced county in afforestation, Feng County has built 900,000 mu of shelter-belts around farm plots and over 100,000 mu of forests in the past years. Recently, the county has afforested 5,600 mu of land and built 150,000 mu of new shelter-belts around farm plots. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW]

FERTILIZER OUTPUT--There are eight small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in Suzhou Prefecture, one in each county. In 1979 they produced a total of 155,910 tons of synthetic ammonia--an increase of 23.04 percent over that of 1978--and 591,800 tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer--an average of 72 kg for each mu of the prefecture's cultivated land. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW]

GANYU COUNTY WHEAT PRODUCTION--Since last winter, Ganyu County, Jiangsu Province, has experienced relatively low temperatures and long spells of dry weather, affecting the normal growth of wheat crops. In order to insure a bumper wheat harvest, people have been strengthening field management. As of now, additional fertilizers have been applied to 300,000 mu of wheat fields, accounting for 60 percent of the total wheat acreage of the county. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 OW]

FARMING PREPARATIONS--Nanjing, 15 Mar--Rural cadres and commune members in Jiangsu are busily engaged in farming preparations. Up to now, preparation work has been done for the sowing of 42 million mu of early, middle and late paddy rice and 8.8 million mu of cotton. In addition, 41 million mu of wheat, barley and naked barley crops have been top-dressed. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

TONGNAN SANDY AREA--Nanjing, 15 Mar--The Jiangsu provincial party committee has taken concrete steps to restore the traditional "grain, hog, oil and wine" economic development structure for the Tongnan sandy land area. This area is located on the north banks of the Changjiang River and south of the Tongyang Canal, encompassing Taixing, Tai, Jiangdu, Rugao and Haian counties in Jiangsu's Yangzhou and Nantong prefectures. It covers some 2.88 million mu of arable land with a population of 3.3 million. Measures taken include increased investment in water conservancy projects, readjustment of the crop distribution plan, assistance to local communes and brigades in developing the animal products processing business, and permission to communes and brigades to make wine. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

FUZHOU PREFECTURE AFFORESTATION--By early March, the people in Fuzhou Prefecture had built 200,000 mu of land for planting trees and planted trees on 140,000 mu with better quality and quantity than last year. After the spring festival, every cadre from the government offices at the prefectural level planted 10 trees. By the end of February, 27,000 mu of trees had been planted in Chongren County, fulfilling 90 percent of the afforestation plans for this year. In Lu'an County, five forest bases have been built. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL SUGAR MILLS--Hohhot, 17 Mar--Three newly-completed sugar mills, located in Chifeng County, Linxi County and Hexigten Banner of Ju Ud League, recently began production. They can process 900 dun of beets daily and produce about 20,000 dun of sugar annually. At present, there are 17 sugar mills in Nei Monggol and they can produce 130,000 dun of sugar annually.
[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

QINGHAI TURNS POOR CROPLAND INTO GRASSLAND

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "More Than 300,000 Mu of Qinghai Cropland Reverts to Livestock Raising To Build the Prairies and Develop Livestock Production"]

[Text] Qinghai Province has taken measures to develop the production of the livestock industry. In the six minority peoples autonomous zhous where the livestock industry is concentrated, more than 300,000 mu of cropland, where grain crops were formerly grown, has reverted to livestock production.

Twice since Liberation attention has focused on the natural range in the livestock area to promote grain production in Qinghai Province. The first time was in 1958 when 5.73 million mu of the prairie was brought under the plow. Because the topography of many of the cultivated areas was high and cold with a short frost-free period grain crops could not be assured, with the result that both agriculture and the livestock industry suffered losses. Subsequently, following a readjustment of policies, more than 4 million mu of land that had been newly brought under cultivation reverted to livestock raising, and the livestock industry quickly revived and developed. The second time was during the period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution when this province required that some districts, zhou, and counties provide their own grain for consumption, and increased requisition purchase quotas for grain year by year, making some areas open up large tracts of land.

Early last year, as part of the implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee conscientiously summarized the lessons of the previous destruction of the grass in the pastoral areas to plant grain and the pressures put on livestock raising for the sake of agriculture. The committee concluded that all cultivated pastoral lands that could not produce assured harvests of grain should revert to livestock raising, that feed and fodder bases should be gradually established, that requisition purchase quotas for grain would be dispensed with, and that grain for consumption by the pastoral people would be provided by the state. In places where harvests of grain could be assured, grain production would be retained for use as cattle feed, except for amounts needed for consumption by commune members, or else these areas should revert entirely to livestock raising. On the basis of these decisions by the

provincial CCP committee, each zhou and county organized cadres from agricultural and pastoral, grain, and planning units to probe into basic level communes and brigades, carrying out thoroughgoing investigations in one place after another, and putting into effect with the basic accounting units the area of cultivated land that would revert to livestock raising. Now, following a brigade by brigade check, 982 production teams in 6 zhou throughout the pastoral areas of the whole province have left cultivation of the soil to revert to livestock raising. An area of more than 300,000 mu of formerly cultivated land has reverted to livestock raising. These production teams have been exempted from requisition purchases of grain, and 580 production teams that have given up cultivation entirely to revert to livestock raising began to be supplied with commodity grain by the state from October last year. After the reversion to livestock raising of pastoral areas, energies were concentrated on rebuilding of the prairies and the development of livestock production. Last year the amount of fodder stored province wide for use in feeding livestock during the winter was more than double that of previous years.

9432
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

DINGBIAN COUNTY AFFORESTATION--At present, the rate of afforestation in Dingbian County is 26 percent, covering an area of 2.076 million mu throughout the county. Some 10 million trees have been planted around the villages and houses and along rivers and roads. This is an average of 60 trees per person. At present, 1.1 million agricultural technicians throughout the county have been mobilized to take part in afforestation. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

COTTON GROWING METHODS--Shanghai, 13 Mar--Peasants in suburban Shanghai are vigorously promoting a new cotton growing method aimed at increasing the output of both cotton and wheat. Under this method, cotton seedlings are grown in seedbeds around late March and early April and then transplanted to wheat fields after wheat harvest in late May. Now, this method has been popularized in 380,000 mu of farmland in suburban Shanghai, and practice has proven that the growers can reap 100 jin of more wheat and 20 jin of more cotton from each mu. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW]

PEASANTS INCOME--Shanghai, 29 Feb--The average per capita income from the collective for the 4.5 million peasants in suburban Shanghai was 260 yuan in 1979, topping all other parts of China. Among these peasants, those in Shanghai, Baoshan and Jiading counties received an average of more than 300 yuan per person. In addition to increased sales of daily commodities, as well as knitwear and cotton textile goods, sales of imported wristwatches, television sets, sewing machines and record players increased 20 to 90 percent in the suburban market over the comparable 1979 period. Incomplete statistics indicate that total sales on Shanghai's suburban market since New Year's Day 1980 have surpassed the 200 million yuan mark. [OW020918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0341 GMT 29 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

WENJIANG WORK TEAMS REWARDED FOR OVERPRODUCTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 80 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Numerous Wenjiang Prefecture Work Teams Rewarded for Overproduction: Outstanding Brigades Raise the Individual Average Income from 200-plus to 374 Yuan"]

[Text] This year the more than 42,000 work teams in Wenjiang [3306 3068] Prefecture, Sichuan province, implemented a production responsibility system guaranteeing labor to the work teams and connecting production yield to the calculation of labor compensation. The year-end distribution has now been made and includes overproduction rewards to more than 35,000 of the work teams.

This year Wenjiang Prefecture achieved an all-round abundant harvest working on the basis of the increased production attained last year. The income from agricultural side-line occupations was increased by over 1/5 and the value of daily labor increased by over 3/10. Over 90 percent of the farm households increased their income over that of last year. Each commune member had an average grain ration increase from 533 jin last year to 560 jin this year and an average income increase from 89.7 yuan last year to 115 yuan this year. Their contributions to the state and the collective accumulation were also greater than those last year.

All counties in Wenjiang Prefecture underwent deep criticism of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," enabling the broad agricultural cadres and commune members to escape from the spiritual cangues of "wealth is necessarily revisionist" and "impoverished glory," after which the rural economy made rapid progress. Last year the prefecture had 23 "outstanding brigades" with incomes averaging over 200 yuan per person while this year there were 374 such brigades. Last year the number of prosperous brigades with incomes averaging over 150 yuan per person stood at 285, while this year the number jumped

to 3,420. In this prefecture the commune members receiving the highest income distribution belong to the 4th Brigade of Guihu [2710 3275] commune in in Xindu [2450 6757] county. In the past this brigade was criticised as the archetype of capitalism and frequently came under attack, while today this brigade is established as the most advanced unit. Recently, they were even sent to the Ministry of State to participate in an awards ceremony. The reverberations from this were widely felt as the over 2,500 production teams in the various counties got in line to become "outstanding brigades" in 1980.

11582
CSO: 4007

SICHUAN

SICHUAN FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 80 p 2

[Article from Xinhua in Chengdu: "Sichuan Undertakes Capital Construction in Agriculture Fitting Measures to Local Conditions"]

[Text] Rural villages in Sichuan Province have harvested outstanding accomplishments in capital construction in agriculture by fitting measures to local conditions.

In Sichuan Province many people live on scant land where natural disasters are frequent, drought occurring particularly often. Since last winter, numerous prefectures and counties where water is lacking have continued to stress construction of water conservancy projects as a major measure for promoting agricultural production. In order to concentrate forces to fight a war of annihilation and garner benefits in the shortest possible time, these prefectures and counties have conducted an examination of these water conservancy construction projects over a period of time and have decided to halt construction on some of them, delay construction on others, and proceed with still others. In prefectures and counties where half-finished projects are fairly numerous, the focus of water conservancy work has been placed on the continued construction, integration, and exploitation of the full potential of water conservancy projects, with a revamping of ailing projects and vigorous development of small-scale water conservancy. According to statistics from 11 prefectures and municipalities, during the past 2 months, the number of water conservancy projects under construction with a capacity less than 100 million cubic meters has been reduced from 1,170 to 261. Of these, 100 must give assurance of being completed this year and begin to provide benefits.

Many prefectures and counties are responding to local needs by making deep plowing and afforestation their principal targets for capital investment in agriculture. Since autumn of last year more than 410,000 mu of land throughout the province has been deep plowed. In Jianyang County, located in hilly country, a corps of more than 30,000 people who specialize in construction of farmlands worked at digging off high land to fill in low land, making thicker layers of soil in fields, and tamping hard the ridges separating

fields to create more than 40,000 mu of farmland. Some counties and communes in mountainous areas have given general attention to the planting of trees to create forests. As part of its emphasis on collective afforestation, Kai County designated scattered parcels of land suitable for forests for planting of trees by commune members. It also implemented policies applicable to forest rights. Countless households acted positively to create very quickly more than 80,000 mu of forests.

Some counties and communes that have substantially solved their problems with water conservancy and improving the soil have put most of their efforts into improving low-yield farmlands. Counties and communes in Wenjiang Prefecture that have numerous soggy fields energetically provided labor to dig deep drainage ditches that turned the oozing sandy mud into good soil. The entire prefecture has already improved more than 30,000 mu of soggy soil.

9432
CSO: 4007

XINJIANG

BRIEFS

XINJIANG LIVESTOCK PROTECTION--Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang, has made marked achievements in winter care for livestock. As of 4 March, a total of 1.7 million head of livestock has survived the cold winter, and only 0.9 percent of them died. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

SHAOXING COUNTY RURAL INDUSTRIES--The total output value of commune-run and brigade-run industries in Shaoxing County, Zhejiang, exceeded 165 million yuan in 1979 and thus increased by 40.2 percent as compared with that of 1978. In Shaoxing County, there are some 230 light and textile industrial plants. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 80 OW]

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